The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 7462.—VOL. XLV. WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1862. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 4th instant, at her residence, Balmain, Mrs. Frederick W. Elliott, of a daughter.

On the 6th instant, at her residence, Goulburn-street East, Mrs. J. R. Bubb, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday, 1st May, by special license, at Christ Church, Sydney, by the Rev. Canon Walsh, Edward Augustus Macpherson, to Catherine Wiseman.

On the 5th instant, at the Manse, Parramatta, by the Rev. Thomas Craig, St. Andrew's Church, Mr. John Creathorn Wilkins, of Port Denison, Queensland, to Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. George Gordon, Bankfoot, Scotland.

DEATHS.

On the 6th instant, at the residence of his parents, Burwood, Charles Hill, infant son of C. H. Spier.

On May 5th, of diphtheria, at No. 3, Australia-street, Newtown, George Alfred, infant son of Eli and Elizabeth Beer, aged 10 months and 19 days.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM direct to AUCKLAND.—The Intercolonial Royal Mail Company's S.S. LORD ASHLEY, E. WHEELER, commander, will be dispatched about the 15th May, with the English mails for Auckland direct.
For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.
JOHN VINE HALL, general manager.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS
To MELBOURNE.—WONGA WONGA, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3.
To ADELAIDE, via MELBOURNE.—RANGATIRA, on or about 18th.
To HUNTER RIVER.—COLLAROY, TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) MORNING, at 7; and ILLALONG, FRIDAY NIGHT, at 11.
To CLARENCE TOWN.—COLLAROY, THURSDAY, 15th, at 7 a.m.
To BRISBANE direct.—PRINCE OF WALES, MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 6.
To MARYBOROUGH.—SAMSON, on or about 20th.
To GLADSTONE and ROCKHAMPTON.—EAGLE, 48 hours after arrival.
From BRISBANE to IPSWICH.—The BRISBANE and the IPSWICH, daily.
From BRISBANE to MARYBOROUGH, GLADSTONE, and ROCKHAMPTON.—CLARENCE, 13th and 27th May.
J. G. GOLLAN, P. manager.
A. S. N. Company's Wharf, Sussex-street.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.—The steamship URARA, for GRAFTON, Clarence River, TO-NIGHT, at 10 o'clock.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, secretary.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS TO
MERIMBULA.—THIS DAY, at 10 a.m.
WOLLONGONG.—THIS DAY, at 10 a.m.
CLYDE RIVER.—TO-MORROW, at noon.
MORUYA.—TO-MORROW, at noon.
KIAMA.—On FRIDAY, at 11 p.m.
SHOALHAVEN.—On FRIDAY, at 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA.—On MONDAY, at noon.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—The CITY OF NEWCASTLE, THIS (Wednesday) NIGHT, at 11.
The WILLIAMS, TO-MORROW (Thursday) NIGHT, at 11.
P. J. COHEN, manager.
Offices foot of Market-street.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Steam to and from the HUNTER during the month of May.
FROM SYDNEY:
The CITY OF NEWCASTLE, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 p.m.
The WILLIAMS, on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 11 p.m.
FROM MORPETH:
The CITY OF NEWCASTLE, on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 a.m.
The WILLIAMS, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 a.m.
A Steamer to CLARENCE TOWN direct, on the 7th May, at 7 a.m.
P. J. COHEN, Manager.
Offices, foot of Market-street.

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS, THIS DAY.—Fare, 1s.; children 6d.—PHANTOM leaves

Circular Quay	Woolloomooloo	Manly
10.15, 2.0, 5.0.	10.30, 2.15.	8.15, 11.30, 4.

S. H. WILSON, Agent.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS. — The swift and favourite Boats now ply as follows:—
ON WEEK DAYS.
From Parramatta, at 7 and 11 a.m., and 3 p.m.
From Sydney, at 9 a.m., and 1 and 5 p.m.
ON SUNDAYS.
From Parramatta, at 7 a.m., and 4 p.m.
From Sydney, at 9 a.m., and 5.45 p.m.
FARES.
Cabin .... 1s. 6d. Steerage ...... 1s. 0d.
Ditto return .. 2s. 6d. Ditto return .. 1s. 6d.
Or Ninepence each way.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.—The schooner DOVE, detained at the request of shippers, will sail on SATURDAY, 10th instant. Freight dead weight, 25s.; measurement, 30s. per ton.
Apply Captain M'DERMOTT, on board, Commercial Wharf; or to O'DOWD and CO., King-street.

FOR THE RICHMOND RIVER, the HELEN sails THIS EVENING. Apply at the Pacific Wharf. WM. WRIGHT.

FOR THE RICHMOND RIVER, the schooner COMMERCE, on SATURDAY. Pacific Wharf.
W. WRIGHT.

FOR MANNING RIVER.—ESTHER. For freight or passage, apply on board, Victoria Wharf.

MARY, for MANNING RIVER. For freight or passage apply on board, Victoria Wharf.

ELLEN, for TWOFOLD BAY, first fair wind. Commercial Wharf.

FOR MORUYA RIVER and NELLIGEN.—The ketch NUMBA, H. BASTIAN, master, is now receiving cargo, and sails on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON. For freight, &c., apply to T. M'CAFFERY, Victoria Wharf.

FIRST VESSEL for BRISBANE.—The fine schooner FANNY is now receiving cargo, at the Baltic Wharf; and having the greater portion engaged, will have immediate despatch.
MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street.

FORTUNE, for PORT DENISON and BROAD SOUND, via ROCKHAMPTON.—No goods can be received after TUESDAY, 6th instant. The vessel will leave the wharf on WEDNESDAY, and proceed to sea on Thursday. J. and W. BYRNES and CO.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—The clipper schooner JEANIE DOVE, THOMAS LAKE, master, (hourly expected), having two-thirds of her cargo ready will have immediate despatch.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply HAYNES, BROWN, and CO., Spring-street.

ONLY VESSEL for MELBOURNE.—The first-class regular trader NATIVE LASS, Captain BROWN. For passage only apply to ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and CO., King-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—☞ The favourite regular trader MARY AND ROSE, J. WILLIAMS, commander, will meet with quick despatch.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

REGULAR LINE OF TRADERS TO MELBOURNE.—The following first-class sailing packets will sail in regular succession during the season:—
The NATIVE LASS, Captain Brown
The CITY OF SYDNEY, Captain Leddra
The GRATIA, Captain Paton
The DRAGON, Captain Sevier.
Ample storage free for all goods intended for shipment.
ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and CO., King-st. West.

FOR WELLINGTON and PORT COOPER.—☞ To follow the WILD WAVE. The favourite regular trader LOUIS AND MIRIAM, HENRY VANDERVORD, commander, having nearly all her cargo engaged, will sail in a few days.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR AUCKLAND.—☞ To follow the Kate. The A1 clipper-built barque ALICE CAMERON. PHILIP JONES, commander, will meet with quick dispatch.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FIRST VESSEL for AUCKLAND.—☞ The favourite regular trader KATE, J. B. SHERLOCK (late chief officer), commander, will commence loading TO-MORROW, and sail in a few days.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

WILD WAVE, for WELLINGTON and PORT COOPER.—☞ For Passengers only.—Passengers can secure berths up to noon THIS DAY. Apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ONLY VESSEL FOR PORT DE FRANCE, NEW CALEDONIA. — The French barque MARIE AMELIE, is now taking in cargo.
For freight only (early application for which is necessary) apply to LEVERRIER, CURCIER, and CO., 205, George-street.

FOR SINGAPORE direct.—The A1 ship ROYAL SAXON, LIVINGSTON, commander, for the above port, will have immediate despatch.
For passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR LONDON, with immediate despatch, having nearly the whole of her dead weight engaged.—The splendid A1 clipper ship CLARAMONT, 1050 tons burthen, JOHN MACKINTOSH, commander, now receiving cargo at the Circular Quay.
This fast sailing ship (whose average passage to the Australian colonies has been eighty-four days), affords the most favourable opportunity for shippers and passengers.
For freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board; to J. B. METCALFE and CO.; or FREDERICK ELSWORTH, Bridge-street.
N.B.—Cargo for this vessel will not remain on the Wharf exposed to the weather.

BLACK BALL LINE OF PACKETS for LONDON.—The celebrated clipper ship CAIRNGORM, R. S. CAIRNCROSS, commander, 938 tons register, has the greater portion of her dead weight engaged, and will have the quickest possible dispatch. Her accommodations for cabin passengers are of the first class, and can take a few passengers in the second cabin.
For terms, apply to Captain CAIRNCROSS, on board at Circular Quay; or to YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT, George and Margaret streets. Wool will be received at Marsden's Shed.

FOR LONDON.—With prompt dispatch.—The well-known A1 Aberdeen clipper ship RIFLEMAN, 724 tons register, THOMAS BRUCE, commander. Has all her dead weight ready, will receive wool at Talbot's Shed at once, and be despatched without delay. Has a full poop with excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.
For freight or passage, apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

SHIP DELFTSHAVEN from ROTTERDAM.—Consignees are requested to PASS ENTRIES at once for Duguid's Wharf. Any goods impeding the discharge of the ship will be entered and stored at consignees' risk and expense, and the ship will not be responsible for any goods after being landed. Bills of Lading must be presented, and orders for delivery obtained at the office of the undersigned, before any goods can leave the wharf.
Captain SCHAAP will not be responsible for any debts his crew may contract while in this port.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., agents, Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

SHIP DUNPHAILE CASTLE, from LONDON.—All ACCOUNTS against this vessel must be rendered in duplicate to the undersigned, by noon, THIS DAY, or they will not be recognised.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., agents.

SHIP CHRYSOLITE, from LONDON. — All ACCOUNTS against the above vessel must be rendered in duplicate at the office of the undersigned, without delay.
HYAM and CO., agents, 395, George-street.

NOTICE.—Captain TAYLOR, of the brig WOODLARK, will not be responsible for DEBTS contracted by his crew.

CAPTAIN J. J. VAN LOON, of the Dutch barque JACOBUS, will not be responsible for any debts contracted by his crew. J. J. VAN LOON, agent.

ANNIE WILSON, from LIVERPOOL.—All claims and accounts against this vessel must be rendered in duplicate, at the office of the undersigned, by noon on WEDNESDAY, 7th instant, or they will not be recognised. THACKER, DANIELL, and CO., agents.

WANTED, VESSELS for MORPETH. Good freight and dispatch. W. PRITCHARD, Market Wharf.

FOR FREIGHT or Charter, the clipper barque GEELONG, A1 13 years, GEORGE WRIGHT, commander, 375 tons register. The above vessel has good accommodation for passengers, and is well adapted for the New Zealand trade.
Apply to the Captain, on board, at the Circular Quay; or to FLOWER, SALTING, and CO., agents, 31, Hunter-street.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—The barque CHRISHNA, 490 tons burthen.
Apply to GEORGE R. DIBBS and CO., Newcastle.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the A1 ship ATRIVEDA, 700 tons. DURHAM and IRWIN, Circular Quay.

SYDNEY VOLUNTEER RIFLE RANGE.—The above range will be OPENED by a match, Right v. Left Wing, on SATURDAY, the 10th. Omnibuses will leave the Volunteer Club at 2 p.m., and firing commence punctually at 2.30. For Captains of S. B. V. R.,
W. HARBOTTLE.

GLEBE VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—A large attendance is particularly requested for next THURSDAY EVENING'S DRILL, on which occasion business of importance will be brought before the company.
JOHN H. GOODLET, Captain.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY. — BRIGADE ORDER.—The ADJUTANT'S Parades for the month of MAY will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 7th, at 4.30 p.m., and SATURDAY, the 10th, at 4 p.m. The former, undress with carbines, the latter full dress.
HENRY D. PITT, Captain and Adjutant.
Volunteer Artillery Office, Sydney, 30th April.

CRICKET.—Newtown Club.—The usual Monthly MEETING will be held at the Masonic Hall Hotel, THIS EVENING, at half-past 7 p.m.
THOMAS J. DAY, hon. secretary.

EGMONT C. C.—Members are respectfully informed that there will be no Meeting held THIS EVENING (Wednesday).

MECHANIC CRICKET CLUB.—A MEETING TO-NIGHT. G. CRAWFORD, hon. sec.

MASONIC.—Lodge of Harmony, No. 814, E.C.—Monthly MEETING, THIS EVENING, at 7 prompt.
FREDERICK HALES, sec.

LODGE ST. ANDREWS, 358, Sydney.—An Emergency MEETING, at 7 p.m., THIS EVENING. By order of the R. W. M. CHARLES J. NEALDS, secretary.

FIRE BRIGADE.—The monthly MEETING of the Sydney Volunteer Fire Company, No. 2, will be held at engine station, Phillip-street, THIS EVENING, Wednesday, May 7th, at half-past 7 p.m.
EDWIN GEE, secretary.

THE ATLAS INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.—SALE of the right to receive advances upon shares will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 7th May next, at half-past 3 p.m., at the Society's Office, 309, George-street.
By order of the Board of Directors,
J. R. TREEVE, secretary.
May 7th.

PADDINGTON SCHOOL OF ARTS. — J. PATTISON will explain the Principles of Phrenology on THURSDAY, at half-past seven o'clock, illustrating the Science by diagrams and personal examinations. Admission, 6d.

WESLEYAN SABBATH SCHOOL SOCIETY, SYDNEY NORTH CIRCUIT.—EXCURSION to CREMORNE, on THURSDAY, May 8th. Return tickets, Two Shillings each. Visitors are requested to bring their own refreshments. The steamer Pelican will leave the Circular Quay, at 11 o'clock. J. R. LOVE, hon. sec.

PHRENOLOGY.—In consequence of domestic bereavement, Mrs. BEER will be unable to attend THIS EVENING, at the Temporary Baptist Chapel, Newtown, as previously advertised.

ST. BENEDICT'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.—COURSE of LECTURES.—The next Lecture will be delivered by Dr. NIELD, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, the 7th May, in the Society's Hall, Abercrombie-street. Subject: "Digestion and its Mechanism," illustrated by diagrams. Lecture to commence at half-past 7 o'clock. Admission—Members, free; non-members, sixpence. The lectures promised by the Hon. T. A. Murray, Speaker; Hon. J. H. Plunkett, Q.C.; J. A. Cunneen, Esq., M.L.A.; Dr. Walker; J. Rae, Esq.; Rev. J. H. A. Curtis; W. A. Duncan, Esq.; Venerable Archdeacon M'Encroe; J. Hart, Esq., M.L.A.; A. J. Chisholm, Esq.; Rev. Father Donovan, and Rev. Dr. Forrest, will be advertised in due course.
J. MURTOUGH, secretary.

SYDNEY FEMALE REFUGE.—The new building being now completed, the public is informed that the society is prepared to take in washing on reasonable terms. Any communications addressed to Mrs. BAKER, the matron, Pitt-street South, will meet with immediate attention.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
NOTICE.—To the holders of policies Nos. 648 to 859, inclusive. Cash value of bonus (where exigible) will be paid on SATURDAY of each week, provided the application for the amount thereof reaches this office on or before the previous THURSDAY.
ROBERT THOMSON, actuary and secretary.
Principal Office, Hunter-street, Sydney, April 10.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—Notice is hereby given, that a special general MEETING of the Proprietors will be held at the Banking House, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at noon, for the purpose of confirming certain substitutions of clauses 100 and 103, and amendments in clauses 104 and 105 of the Deed of Settlement of the Bank, unanimously passed at the half-yearly general meeting, held on the 30th ultimo.
By order of the Board of Directors,
R. WOODHOUSE, secretary.
Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, 1st May.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—BRANCHES of this Bank are open for the transaction of general business at
Forbes (Lachlan Gold-fields)
Burrangong (Lambing Flat)
Adelong
Orange
Penrith
And, at
Goulburn.
Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, May 6th.

THE COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY. — NOTICE is hereby given that a BRANCH of this Bank has been opened at FORBES, Lachlan Diggings, for the conduct of all usual banking business, under the management of Mr. GEORGE HENRY GREEN. ROBERT NAPIER, manager.

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BRANCH of this bank at ORANGE will be WITHDRAWN on the 14th instant, and that, with a view to prevent inconvenience to its customers, arrangements have been made with the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney (who will commence business in the same premises, on TUESDAY, the 15th instant), to discharge in due course all outstanding deposits and other liabilities of the said branch.
JOHN F. M'MULLEN,
Inspector and General Manager.
Sydney, 8th April.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—In reference to the foregoing advertisement, and to that issued by this bank on the 2nd instant, the negotiations which were then pending with the Union Bank of Australia having since been concluded, the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, now give notice that they will commence business at Orange on the 15th instant, in the premises at present occupied by the Union Bank of Australia.
ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney, 8th April.

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.—Notice is hereby given, that this Bank being about to withdraw its Bathurst branch, has made arrangements with the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney (who will commence business in the same premises on the 20th instant) to discharge in due course all outstanding Deposits and other liabilities of said branch.
JOHN F. M'MULLEN,
Inspector and General Manager.
Sydney, 16th April.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—Notice is hereby given, that a branch of this Bank will be OPENED in BATHURST on the 20th instant.
By order of the Board,
ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney, 15th April.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—Drafts are granted on, and the usual Banking business transacted at, the following Agencies in New South Wales, viz.—
Braidwood
Burrangong (Lambing Flat)
Forbes (Lachlan River)
Tumut
Yass.

WITH the kind permission of the Trustees of the School of Arts, St. Leonards, Mr. SHEPHERD will MEET the Electors of the North Shore and Lane Cove in the School of Arts, on FRIDAY EVENING next, at 7 o'clock.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Extraordinary Attraction To-Night.
"TALLEYRAND" on the Stage!
Miss JULIA MATHEWS and Mr. GEORGE FAWCETT as successful as ever.
THIS EVENING (Wednesday), the performances will commence with the admired comedy of
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.
Mr. Featherley—Mr. Fawcett; Major de Boots—Mr. C. Young; Mrs. Swandown—Miss Mathews.
After which, by the kind permission of John Tait, Esq., his celebrated horse TALLEYRAND, winner of the three Handicaps, will appear on the Stage, when Mr. Fawcett will present a handsome Whip to his rider, Mr. JAMES ASHWORTH, who will appear in his winning colours.
Concluding with (for the last time) the classical parody of MEDEA.
Upper circle, one shilling. Doors open at seven o'clock. Box-office open in Lobby of Theatre from 11 till 3, where seats can be engaged for any night.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Unparalleled Success of GARDINER'S TROUPE of EQUESTRIANS.
1547 PERSONS have visited the above Theatre during the past week.

GARDINER'S AMERICAN CIRCUS.—Grand JUVENILE PERFORMANCE next SATURDAY. Pit, 1s.

ANATOMICAL THEATRE, George-street, opposite the Cathedral. Open for the million. One shilling.

ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.—The Venus dissected for the instruction of visitors. Ladies' day, FRIDAY, 9th.

WILL SHORTLY APPEAR.—KREITMAYER'S MUSEUM OF ILLUSTRATION, containing life-like tableaux, representing the return of Burke, the explorer, and his companions to Cooper's Creek—the death of Burke, with the only survivor, King, watching his last moments, &c., &c. This most interesting museum has been visited by over one hundred thousand persons in Victoria.

GRAND VOLUNTEER CONCERT. — Under the patronage of the Volunteers of New South Wales.
A grand Concert will be given by the No. 2 Battery, in aid of their band fund, at the Masonic Hall, York and Clarence streets, on THURSDAY, May 8th.
On which occasion the following ladies and gentlemen have kindly volunteered their valuable services:—Madame Sara Flower, Miss Emma Howson, Miss Clelia Howson, Master Anderson, Messrs. W. Stanley, D. Callen, F. Howson, jun., John Howson, jun., Peck, R. S. Deane, Prince, Friedlander, John Deane, and, by the kind permission of the officers of the No. 1 Battery and Volunteer Rifles, their respective Bands, together with several professionals, and many amateurs from the Volunteer Corps.
The decorations in the hall will be of a military character emblematic of the various Companies of Volunteers.
Volunteers are respectfully requested to appear in full uniform.
Conductor and General Director—Mr. JOHN DEANE.
Accompanyist—Mr. W. STANLEY.
Family tickets to admit six, 21s.; double tickets, 7s. 6d.; and single tickets, 5s. To be obtained at Messrs. Aldis', Anderson's, Buist's, J. R. Clarke's, J. Moore's, J. Sands', C. T. Sanden's, George-street; Moss', Hunter-street; W. J. Johnson's, W. Moffitt's, Pitt-street; Henry Woolley's, 136, King-street; Volunteer Club; and of the Honorary Secretary.
Doors open at 7.30. Concert to commence at 8 p.m. precisely.
W. S. PAUL, Hon. Sec.

VOLUNTEER CONCERT. — The Final REHEARSAL will take place THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7.30, at the Rooms of Messrs. Hurford, Castlereagh-street, opposite St. James' Grammar School. A full attendance is particularly requested. W. S. PAUL, hon. secretary.

BALMAIN SCHOOL OF ARTS.—A CONCERT of Vocal and Instrumental Music will be given in aid of the above Institution, at Balmain, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 13th instant, full particulars of which will appear in a subsequent advertisement.
Tickets of admission may be obtained from any member of the committee, and also from Mr. RAMSAY, grocer, Darling-street; Mr. CHAPE, grocer, Darling-street; and at the Post Office, Balmain.
Reserved Seats: Single tickets, 3s.; double tickets, to admit a lady and gentleman, 5s. Unreserved seats, including the gallery, 2s. Children under fourteen years half-price.

DANCING ACADEMY, 103, Elizabeth-street.—Mr. W. CLARK'S Classes, MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS. Juveniles at 4, adults at 7 p.m. Terms, £2 2s. per quarter. Private lessons by arrangement. Schools attended. Fees paid in advance.

LACHLAN GOLD-FIELDS.—A person of good character and address can clear his expenses in going to the above, by taking subscribers for the new Map of New South Wales and the Musical Bouquet. The map is coloured into counties and squatting districts, varnished, and mounted on rollers, for two guineas; and forwarded in a tin case, £2 10s. J. C. FUSSELL, Crescent-street.

LAND SALE at the SOUTH CREEK RAILWAY STATION.—The sale of the 42 allotments of land at the South Creek Railway Station will commence immediately after the arrival of the 12 o'clock train on WEDNESDAY next, 7th May. WILLIAM TINDALL.

ARITHMETIC, WRITING, GRAMMAR, &c.—A Select Evening Class for Young Men, 35, Stanley-street, Hyde Park.

CORNS EXTRACTED without pain; defective nails cured, &c., &c. Mr. ALEXANDER, chiropodist, 324, George-street.

DR. BERNCASTLE, Surgeon and Oculist; at home from 9 to 11, 2 to 3, 6 to 8. 229, Macquarie-street.

EDUCATION AT HUNTER'S HILL.—The Rev. G. Bayley, M. A., Oxon, purposes taking day pupils five days a week, from 9 to 12 and 2 to 4; terms £5 a Quarter.

E. BROWN, Lemonade, Ginger Beer, and Cordial Manufacturer, Parramatta, in thanking his numerous patrons for past favours, begs to remind them that he has removed his business from P. Miller's premises into Phillip-street, late Mullowney's Hotel, and hopes by strict attention to their requirements, for a continuance of their favours.

MISS HORNIMAN begs to intimate that she will, in July next, OPEN a Preparatory SCHOOL for Young Gentlemen under ten years of age. 120, William-street.

MR. BOULANGER has the honour to inform his Pupils that he has REMOVED to No. 3, Lyons-terrace, and that he gives Lessons at home on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Private families attended at their own residences on the four other days of the week.
Terms:—Per quarter (24 lessons), two lessons per week, twelve guineas, (payable monthly); single lessons, one guinea. No attendance on public holidays.
3, Lyons-terrace, April 16th.

MR. M. EMANUEL, Dentist, continues to supply Artificial TEETH, from one to a complete set, with best material (first quality gold) and workmanship, and all latest improvements. A single tooth, from 10s.; teeth stopped, 5s.; extracted, 2s. 6d. Note the address—330, George-street, over Jones and Walker's, jewellers; and Cleveland-street, Redfern.

MR. WILLIAM SOMNER is admitted a partner of our firm, as farmers and seedsmen, from the 1st instant; and the business will, as heretofore, be conducted under the style of W. Law and Co.
W. LAW and CO., British and Colonial Seed Warehouse, 118, Swanston-street, Melbourne. January 26th 1862.

MRS. MITCHELL'S Establishment for Young Ladies, 45, Glebe Road. Vacancies for Boarders.

MRS. NORDEN will Purchase ladies' and gents' LEFT-OFF CLOTHES. 169, South Head Road.

MR. and Mrs. SIMMONS, 380, Pitt-street, Purchasers of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Left-off Clothes. Letters attended to.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Mr. J. COWAN has removed from 307, and 309, Pitt-street, to No. 292, Pitt-street, having taken those extensive premises lately occupied by Mr. J. Sly, nearly opposite School of Arts. He is now prepared to supply English and colonial furniture of first-class quality, on the most reasonable terms.

PIANOFORTE Instruction. Mr. MARSH'S terms may be obtained at Mr. Mader's, George-street.

THE SYDNEY MAIL.—AGENTS for this journal must lodge their orders for the quantity they may require of the Town Edition with the counter clerk not later than 8 o'clock on FRIDAY EVENING.

TEMPERANCE HALL DINING ROOMS, the best in Sydney.—Tea, coffee, &c., always ready.

TOOTHACHE.—This dreadful malady effectually cured by Eskell's celebrated Odontalgic Essence, price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 6d. per bottle. May be had at 27, Hunter-street; or at Mr. H. BERTRAND'S, surgeon-dentist.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, from 10s. per tooth. Best materials guaranteed. BERTRAND, late Eskell.

DECAYED TEETH preserved—filled with white enamel cement, 5s. BERTRAND, late Eskell.

TOOTHACHE CURED, and decayed teeth preserved without pain, at BERTRAND'S, 27, Hunter-street.

WINDSOR. — Dentistry — Mr. HENRY BERTRAND, surgeon dentist, late Eskell, will be in attendance at Mr. Gardner's, next door to Mr. Jones's, WEDNESDAY, 7th May.

W. KING, Pianoforte Maker. Pianofortes tuned, repaired, and taken in exchange. Broadwood and Sons' and other first-class makers' pianofortes always on SALE. 71, Market-street.

W. WILLINGTON is making a Shipment of Parcels to Pickford and Co., per Light of the Age, for the United Kingdom, New York, and the Continent of Europe. Small parcels, 1s. 148, Prince-street, Sydney.

£2700 to be LENT on Mortgage, in one or more sums. Mr. ELLIS, solicitor, 89, Elizabeth-street North.

£1000 TO BE LENT, in one or more sums. W. K. MACNISH, solicitor, 178, Pitt-st.

MONEY to LEND, on freeholds, in or near Sydney. STENHOUSE and HARDY, 45, Hunter-street.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE of the late Mr. F. STRACHAN, of Bathurst.—A DIVIDEND of Two Shillings and Sixpence in the £, on admitted claims in this estate, will be payable on and after MONDAY, the 12th day of May instant, at the office of Mr. JOHN I. MARKS, 4, Lloyd's Chambers, George-street, Sydney.
J. B. HOLDSWORTH, JOHN I. MARKS, } Trustees.

COOGEE.—All Persons are CAUTIONED against purchasing the Property advertised for sale by Messrs. RICHARDSON and WRENCH, on 23rd instant, the same not being the property of my husband, JOHN RICHARDSON, but having been conveyed to him in trust of my separate estate. I am about to file a bill in Chancery to have him declared a trustee of the same for my benefit.
SARAH RICHARDSON.
Coogee, 6th May, 1862.

NOTICE.—If the black HORSE left in my paddock by Mr. WILLIAM TINDALL, of Penrith, on the 14th of May, 1861, branded J↑ on the near shoulder, is not taken away in 14 days from the above date it will be sold by public auction to pay its pasturage and all expenses incurred on the same.
ROBERT BEATSON, Australian Arms, Emu Plains, May 2, 1862.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM BRIGGS, drayman, being no longer in my employ, is not authorised to receive orders on my account. W. R. WHITTELL, Bathurst-street fuel sheds and weighbridge. Established 1841.

NOTICE.—Brought down and sold with Mr. Andrew Brown's cattle, a yellow OX, snaily horns, branded RD off rump. The owner can have the proceeds, less expenses, by applying to the undersigned.
WILLIAM TINDALL, Hornsey Wood, Penrith.

LOST, a Black and Tan Slut TERRIER, with cut ears, answers to the name of "Fly," taken from the Metropolitan Hotel, Pitt-street, on Monday evening, about 6 o'clock. If the dog is released, he will find his way home, otherwise the matter will be placed in the hands of the police, and a Reward of £5 given on conviction of the offender who detains the dog after this notice. T. R. JONES, Vine House, 169, Kent-street, Church-hill.

LOST, a Grey and White CAT, with very large eyes, from Mrs. BETMAN'S, 6, Belgrave-terrace, Darlinghurst. Any person bringing it to the above address will be handsomely rewarded.

LOST, from Bathurst-street, on FRIDAY last, a Male GOAT, greyish colour, one horn broken. Whoever detains him after this notice will be prosecuted. D. JONES, jun., Sussex-street.

LOST, Gold BROOCH, with hair. 5s. reward. Apply at 309, Castlereagh-street.

STRAYED.—A Chestnut HORSE, rising 5 years, long tail, two scratches on the face; branded AC near shoulder, A off shoulder. Any person giving information of the same at 9, Stanley-street, Hyde Park, will be rewarded.

£10 REWARD.—Stolen or strayed, about six months ago, out of the Domain, a Bay MARE, about 14½ hands high, supposed to be branded CJ on the shoulder. Whoever will bring her to W. PRISLEY, Woolloomooloo, will receive the above reward on conviction of the thief, and if strayed, £2.

£1 REWARD.—LOST, a dark brown poley COW, white stripes on flanks, white spot over left eye; heavy in calf. Any information received at Newtown Toll-bar.

FIVE SHILLINGS REWARD.—LOST, on Sunday, near Park and William streets, a Scotch Terrier PUP, of a light brown colour, having a worsted thread passed through the left shoulder, and a bare spot on the back. The above reward will be paid by EDWARD DERMODY, 43, Druitt-street.

FIVE SHILLINGS REWARD.—Lost, on Saturday night last, in Macquarie-street, or the centre of the city, a Bunch of KEYS (6), 3 large and 3 small, on a steel ring. The finder will be rewarded by bringing them to 103, Macquarie-street.

FOUND, on Monday week, on my premises, a COCKATOO. The owner can have it by paying expense of advertisement, and giving a description. J. ALLERTON, at the Brewery, corner Bathurst and George streets.

TWO good second-hand CHRONOMETERS for SALE, at 173, Pitt-street, next to Mort's passage.

A CARD.—Messrs. DOBSON, DRANSFIELD, and CO. beg respectfully to call the attention of their friends and the public in general to the fact that they have taken the late residence of Mr. A. Davis, in King-street West.
It is their intention to make their establishment perfect.
Anxious, in the extreme, that their friends should only be entertained with the best articles, that an unlimited capital can supply, they have selected from the well-known stores in their neighbourhood (regardless of expense) an assortment with which they unblushingly defy competition.
Mrs. Dobson devotes herself entirely to the comfort and convenience of her customers; and her great experience and thorough knowledge of business will, it is hoped, be a sufficient guarantee that her department will be properly attended to.
Mrs. Dobson, senior, may soon be expected.
DOBSON and DRANSFIELD, Family Hotel.

AVERY'S PLATFORM MACHINES, to weigh half-ton, £9. JOHN BAIN, scale-maker, 17, Park-st.

AMERICAN CARRIAGES for SALE. Phaetons, Dogcarts, Sociables, Express Waggons. HOLT and ANGUS, Castlereagh-street.

A FEW RIFLES wanted, at TAYLOR'S Rifle Saloon, Pitt-street. Hair triggers preferred.

A VISITING GOVERNESS required. E. A. M., HERALD Office, stating reference.

AT GRAHAM'S, 116, King-street. — Wanted, a Married Couple, and Surveyor's Man, immediately.

A GERMAN COOPER and WINEMAKER, with a good character, wishes for EMPLOYMENT in any store. Apply J. W., care of Mr. Scholtz, Hunter-street.

A HOUSEMAID required for a small family at North Shore. Apply, between 10 and 12, at Mrs. J. M. LEIGH'S, 181, North-terrace, Macquarie-street.

A STEADY MAN with technical knowledge, accustomed to work, WANTS EMPLOYMENT. Address, O. H., HERALD Office.

AN EXPERIENCED Visiting TUTOR requires an ENGAGEMENT after 4 p.m. Address, Y., 20, Stanley street.

A FORTUNE to a Man of Capital.—The undersigned is desirous of taking a PARTNER with a good capital, to join him in a large business (without opposition) which will yield large profits, with small risks. Principals only need apply, to ISAAC SIMMONS, 320, George-street.

A YOUNG LADY desires a RE-ENGAGEMENT, where the children are under fourteen years of age. She is competent to teach English, French, and music. Address, GOVERNESS, 'The Home,' 195, Castlereagh-st.

A COACHMAN and GARDENER WANTED, in a gentleman's family, a few miles from town—a respectable middle-aged single man, competent to drive a pair. Wages, £52 a year. Persons answering the above description only, can apply to Mr. SENIOR, chemist, George-street, Sydney.

ACCOUNTANT, ARBITRATOR, &c.—A Gentleman of many years' experience in mercantile affairs generally, both in this colony and other quarters of the globe, is open to an ENGAGEMENT, either as Book-keeper, Correspondent, &c., or would undertake the arbitration or settlement of disputed accounts; references of the first respectability. Address ACCOUNTANT, HERALD Office.

BUTCHER.—WANTED, a steady single Man, who can cut and deliver meat. Apply G. SHARP, 62, Hunter-street, after 11 a.m.

BEESWAX.—Wanted, five tons, at 1s. lb.; also, half a ton of Grass Tree Gum. W. LARMER, 313, George-street.

COMFORTABLE LODGING Wanted by a gentleman, in a private family. State terms. P. O., HERALD Office.

CATTLE STATION.—Wanted, to Purchase a good Fattening STATION in the Northern districts (about half-stocked), within easy distance of a sea port. Apply J. R. RADFORD, 108, Elizabeth-street.

DIVING APPARATUS.—WANTED, a Person who understands the working of vulcanised indiarubber, to repair the above. Apply to T. J. BOWN, 101, Bathurst-street.

EXCHANGE, Exchange.—Wanted, to Exchange a nearly thorough-bred Saddle MARE for a sound HORSE used to a light cart, on equitable terms. Apply T and P. HARPER, Paddington.

Municipal Council Chambers,
Parramatta, 30th April, 1862.
GENTLEMEN, willing and competent to undertake the duties of Engineer, Surveyor, and General Superintendent of Works, under the Municipal Council of Parramatta, at a salary of £200 per annum, are invited to send their applications, addressed to the Mayor, on or before SATURDAY, the 10th day of May next, endorsed, "Application for appointment of Town Surveyor."
N.B.—Testimonials will be required.
By order,
JOHN CHARLES BARKER, Town Clerk.

GOVERNESS.—Required, an English LADY, to instruct three girls, the eldest eleven years of age, in a gentleman's family near Sydney. For particulars apply to H. H., at Mr. Mader's, George-street, Sydney.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.—Wanted, for the Choir of the above Church, ALTO, TENOR, and BASS SINGERS. Apply to Mr. T. V. BRIDSON, 96, Palmer-street, organist and choir master, from whom all information can be obtained.

HORSE TEAMS required to load for Sofala. D. KEARNEY, 215, Pitt-street.

MAIZE.—100 Tons wanted for shipment, within fifteen days. Apply by letter, stating price and terms, Box 213, Post Office.

ORGANIST WANTED, for St. Stephen's Church, Camperdown; salary £30 per annum. Application, by letter, to be made to the Churchwardens, to the care of Charles Rolleston, Esq., Registry Office.

PIANOFORTE.—Wanted, a second-hand Instrument. Address, with price, X. L., HERALD Office.

PHAETON WANTED, driving, hooded, or park; second-hand, and moderate. Address R. W., HERALD Office.

PARTNER WANTED, in a rapidly increasing country business, to be either sleeping or active; capital required, £1000. For further particulars, address Y. Z., HERALD Office.

QUEENSLAND.—BOOK-KEEPER, Wanted; must be conversant with store business. A. B., HERALD Office.

SPRING-CART or Buggy, new or second-hand, wanted. J. POPE, Flower Pot Inn, York-street.

SURGEON WANTED for a first-class ship about to proceed to London. Apply to L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square.

SQUATTING.—Wanted, by a long-experienced and well-known thoroughly practical person, a PARTNER with about £5000, to go into the purchase of a good station, with 20,000 sheep, in the Darling Downs District, Queensland. Address L. R. L., Box 163, Post Office.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.—Wanted, a duly qualified MEDICAL PRACTITIONER for the Protestant Alliance Friendly Society. Applications, stating salary expected, to be lodged on or before the 26th instant, with ROBERT BALLS (Vice President), 217, Castlereagh-street, from whom full particulars may be ascertained.
JAMES PATON, ALEXANDER GRAHAM, } Joint Secretaries.

TO PARENTS.—REQUIRED, an educated YOUTH in an architect's office. Address ARCHITECT, 73 Box, Post Office.

TO SALESWOMEN and MILLINERS.—Wanted, for a general drapery store in the country, a first-class SALESWOMAN. Address, with particulars, SALESWOMAN, HERALD Office.

TEAMS REQUIRED, to LOAD for
Bathurst — Lachlan
Sofala — Lambing Flat
Cowra — Mudgee.
Adelong
JOHN FRAZER and CO., 97, York-street.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, two good Trousers HANDS, for order department. At W. J. T., George-street.

WANTED, TENDERS, to empty a water-closet. Apply Workshop, Park-street.

WANTED, a strong LAD. 774, George-street South.

WANTED, a Draper's COUNTER, 20 or 30 feet long. WILLIAM CREGO, 151, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, charge of two or three young children. 2, Swiss-terrace, Brisbane-street, South Head Road.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. RENWICK, Argyle-terrace, Pitt-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a BOY to collect orders and deliver meat. Apply Mr. JAMES BEATTIE, Balmain.

WANTED, a smart active LAD; accustomed to the boot trade preferred. 61, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, MEN to make strong boots. Apply W. FLYNN, 19, Liverpool-st., 3 doors from George-st.

WANTED, a respectable MATE for the diggings. Apply between 12 and 1, White Horse Tavern.

WANTED, a Female COOK; good wages. Queensland Hotel, Erskine-street.

WANTED, a HOUSEMAID. Apply Rainbow Tavern, Pitt and King streets.

WANTED, a steady Young MAN, accustomed to a pony. Rainbow Tavern, Pitt and King streets.

WANTED, three CARPENTERS; good hands. Apply L. UHDE and CO., Circular Quay.

WANTED, a pair of Butchers' SCALES and Brass WEIGHTS. L. UHDE and CO., Circular Quay.

WANTED, APPRENTICES and IMPROVERS, to the Dressmaking. No. 9, Park-street.

WANTED, a BOY. S. PATRICK, Harris-street, Pyrmont.

WANTED, to purchase, a SEWING MACHINE. BARKER and CO., mills.

WANTED, a first-rate HAIRDRESSER, at No. 8, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a strong LAD, 14 or 15 years of age. READING and WELLBANK.

WANTED, a SEAFARING MAN, to take charge of a small vessel. Address to SAILOR, HERALD Office.

WANTED, some TROUSERS FINISHERS. G. LORKING, tailor, &c. 296, George-street.

WANTED, a strong BOY. Apply M. DOYLE, butcher, Sussex-street South.

WANTED, a young Man as GENERAL SERVANT. Apply Stanmore Hotel, Petersham.

WANTED, a Young MAN or LAD for a butcher's shop. 16, Bank-street, Chippendale.

WANTED, an active LAD, accustomed to horses, and can ride. W. PRITCHARD, Market Wharf.

WANTED, a COOK and LAUNDRESS. Apply to Mrs. JOHN ISAACS, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a young MAN as Light Porter. J. B. HOWELL, 684, George-street South.

WANTED, a Grocer's ASSISTANT. J. J. CURRAN, 649, George-street, Haymarket.

WANTED, a Man COOK. Apply Picton Arms, Haymarket.

WANTED, a respectable NURSEGIRL. Mrs. S. BURNETT, haircutting rooms, South Head Road.

WANTED, a BOY, at J. GIBBINS', pork butcher, 675, George-street South.

WANTED, a DRAYMAN, accustomed to the coal. F. W. COOK, Bathurst-street.

WANTED, a BOY. 41, Goulburn-street, one door from Pitt-street.

WANTED, a CABINETMAKER, a good hand, Apply to C. KEBBY, HERALD Agent, Newtown.

WANTED, a Young MAN to deliver bread. Apply at 157, York-street, between 9 and 10.

WANTED, a BOY, to deliver bread. Apply KIDD and KELLY'S, Newtown.

WANTED, a BOY. Apply to G. R. ADDISON, 411, George-street.

WANTED, a General HOUSE SERVANT. Mrs. W. CRAWFORD, 682, George-street South.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Apply at 209, Elizabeth-street, near Park-street.

WANTED, a strong LAD. Apply to GEORGE CLEGG, blacksmith, Market-street West.

WANTED, a GROOM. P. M'CARROLL, Botany Road, Redfern.

WANTED, a NURSE GIRL, about 14. Apply Mrs. WHITTELL, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a PASTRYCOOK, and COOK. A la Flore Australienne, 217, George-street.

WANTED, a strong active LAD to deliver milk. Apply JOHN PURCELL, Stanley and Palmer sts.

WANTED, a smart active LAD, as BOOTS. Sydney and Melbourne Hotel, Margaret-street.

WANTED, STONE CUTTERS. Apply to Mr. CARR, Farrelly's Wharf, Windmill-street.

WAITRESS, Cooks, Laundress, Housemaids, General Servants for Engagements. Apply to Mrs. CAPPS, 15, King-street.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. S. MOORE, Paddington, opposite the officers' quarters.

WANTED, a BULLOCK-DRIVER, gardener, and wife as house-servant. Apply, W. HELLYER, 84, King-street.

WANTED, a Married COUPLE, to take charge of a dairy in the country; must be able to make cheese. Enquire at Mr. W. HEZLET'S, agent, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a strong active BOY, to drive a baker's cart. Apply at ten o'clock, to 501, Brickfield-hill, George-street. Testimonials required.

WANTED, a GARDENER—a married Man with good character. Apply before 10 a.m., at Elizabeth Bay, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a competent Woman, as GENERAL SERVANT. Governor Denison, Kent and Erskine streets.

WANTED, a BOY, to look after a horse and make himself generally useful in a private family. Apply to Messrs. DURHAM and IRWIN, Circular Quay.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT; also, a strong active GIRL to make herself useful. Apply to W. RICHARDSON, 115, York-street.

WANTED, a NURSERY GOVERNESS. Apply, by letter, stating qualifications and salary expected—a Presbyterian preferred,—J. M., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a PORK BUTCHER, who understands making small goods. P. M'CARROLL, Botany-road, Redfern.

WANTED, an active JUNIOR HAND, for the counter. J. CLARKE, grocer, Pitt and Liverpool streets.

WANTED, a BAKER, one with a slight knowledge of small goods preferred. Apply before 9 or after 5, to H. TRUMAN, baker, Petersham.

WANTED, several good GENERAL SERVANTS. Apply between 10 and 4, "The Home," 195, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, FARMING MAN, if with a son preferred; Blacksmith and Smith's Helper. S. ASHLIN, 139, Pitt-street.

WANTED, Twelve SEAMEN, Two COOKS, and Two STEWARDS, for the steamer Victoria. Apply on board, between 10 and 11 o'clock THIS MORNING.

WANTED, a Married Couple, for a clergyman's family; Housemaid, Man Cook; Married Couple, man as gardener, woman laundress; also, a Bullock-driver. J. C. GLUE, 162, Pitt-street.

WANTED, in one of the suburbs of Sydney, a HOUSE, containing 6 or 7 rooms, with kitchen and stable; the vicinity of Balmain preferred. Address 39, HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a young Lady, recently from London, a SITUATION, as English and French Teacher, in a Protestant family or school. Apply Rev. ROBERT MONEYMENT, 121, Liverpool-street, Hyde Park.

WANTED, a FEMALE as GENERAL SERVANT, one that understands cooking; no washing done. Liberal wages given to one that understands her business. J. GIBBINS, 675, George-street South.

WANTED, for a small family, at Balmain, a clean respectable GIRL as HOUSEMAID, &c. Apply at Colonial Insurance Office, Wynyard-square; or Mr. RAMSAY, grocer, Balmain.

WANTED, a smart, active BOY; likewise, a FRENCH POLISHER. At FREDERICK PEARSON'S Cabinet Manufactory, 270, Pitt-street, right opposite Bell's, the butcher's.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by a Young Man, as GROOM and COACHMAN. Good recommendation from last place. No objection to the country. Address W. H. B., 346, George-street.

WANTED, to LET, a small SITTING-ROOM and one or two Furnished BEDROOMS, near one of the ferries, at Balmain, with or without board. Address, M. M., Sydney Post Office.

WANTED, a Married COUPLE; Man, as Gardener and able to plough; Woman, to make herself generally useful. Apply, J. G. M'KEAN, seedsman, 3, New Market, and 161, York-street.

WANTED, for the Australian Club, an experienced WAITER.—None but men with good testimonials need apply. Application to be made to the secretary, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock a.m.

WANTED, a DRAPER, for a country store. An active young man, having a thorough knowledge of the trade and capable of keeping accounts preferred. Apply to Messrs. DANGAR, GILCHRIST and CO., Clarence-street, Sydney.

REVIEW.

The Oratorical Trainer, a System of Vocal Culture, by Thomas Padmore Hill, Professor of Elocution. Melbourne: George Robertson, 1862.

The little work described above is a colonial manual of instruction in the art of elocution. The author is a very successful teacher of elocution in some of the large scholastic institutions in Melbourne, where considerable attention seems to be paid to training the boys to speak well. From the brief glance we have given to the work, it seems well adapted as a text book, for the use of masters and pupils. The rules given are clear and judicious, and the illustrations are good specimens for practice. Many of them are the regular old stagers, which indeed can hardly be improved upon, but there is also a considerable variety of selections from recent works.

The importance of cultivating the art of reading and speaking is in practice certainly underrated. Comparatively few can so read in a private room as to make listening a pleasure, while of those whose task it is to speak in public not one in a dozen thinks of the loss of power incurred by a stumbling, mumbling utterance, or of the misery inflicted on the hearers.

The evil is to be remedied in the first instance in schools, where special attention should be paid to see that children understand what they learn to repeat, and feel the meaning of it. To be compelled to a clear, distinct, and intelligent utterance of all that has to be read or recited involves a mental as well as a physical effort, and is in itself no mean part of education. In the elementary schools in the mother country this branch of juvenile training is sadly neglected.

Out of five hundred schools inspected by the Commissioners, only thirty were found where the children read their own language even passably.

Referring to this subject, the *Edinburgh Review*, in an article on the report—which all friends of sound elementary education in this and the neighbouring colonies would do well to "read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest"—makes the following statements:—

"The first object of secular instruction is, of course, to teach children to read aloud with correctness and articulation so as to make others understand what is read; the other, to apprehend correctly the meaning conveyed by print. The inspectors generally report that reading aloud is not taught as it ought to be; that good reading is exceedingly rare, and that it is seldom good enough to be an available resource for a Sunday evening by the cottage fireside. The children fall into slovenly habits—indistinctness of sight as well as of speech,—in the lower classes, which become incurable."

As a vivid illustration of the sort of evils engendered by what one of the inspectors very aptly terms "the tendency to slur over words so that it could not be told whether they were rightly or wrongly pronounced," two answers, written on slates, by children of average intelligence of eleven years of age, are given verbatim. The questions asked were from the Church Catechism, viz:—"What is thy duty towards God?" and "What is thy duty towards thy neighbour?" The answers were as follows:—

"My duty tords God is to bleed in him, to fering and to loaf him withold your arts, withold my mine, withold my sold, and with my sernth, to whirchp and to give thinks, to put my old tra-t in him, to call upon him, to onner his old name and his world, and to save him truly all the days of my life's end."

"My dooty terds my nabers, to loaf him as thyself, and to do all men as I wed thou shall do and to me, to love, onner, and sake my farther and mother, to onner and bay the Queen, and all that are pet in a forty under her, to smit myself to all my gooness, teaches, sportial pastures and marsters, to oughten myself lordly and every to all my betters, to hut nobody by would hor deed, to be trew in jest in all my deelins, to beer no malis nor ated in your arts, to keep my ands from pecken and steel, my turn from evil speaking, lawing and slanders, not to civet nor dosar othermans good, but to lern laber trewly so get my own leaving, and to do my dooty in that state of life and to each it is please God to call men."—[Report, p. 257.]

"I never in one instance," says one of the Assistant Commissioners, "found the slightest apparent interest excited in a class by the reading lesson; and this, no doubt, is one of the causes of the fault into which children almost universally fall, of reading mechanically, without any apparent notion that the words have a meaning."

Mr. Hill divides the expository part of his work under the following heads:—Elocution, enunciation, inflection, contrasted inflection, modulation, pronunciation, emphasis, pausation, formation of the orotund, gesture, and earnestness.

For the benefit of those who may wish to indulge themselves in a little practice, we append Mr. Hill's "twelve important preliminary directions."

A strict adherence to the regulations given below will enable a student to acquire a speedy command over the organs of utterance, and furnish him with the best means of obtaining a clear and *forcible* style of delivery.

1. Read and declaim standing.
2. Inflate the lungs with air inhaled through the NOSTRILS.
   [The process of inspiration and respiration must be perfectly effortless.]
3. Give full value to vowel sounds, and effuse them from the lips with an imperceptible swell of tone.
4. Be distinct in the enunciation of consonants, particularly those at the beginning and ending of words.
5. When a word ends with a consonant drop the lower jaw quickly and gently. Practice will enable you to do so imperceptibly.
   [This is the great secret of distinct enunciation.]
6. Unless the sense obviously requires a higher note, commence reading and speaking in the note you employ in ordinary conversation.
   [The cultivation of the NATURAL note is of the highest importance.]
7. *Understand* and *feel* what you read. If your voice *sympathises* with your author's conception you will be sure to command attention.
8. Accustom the eyes to be in advance of the voice, so as to take up a line or two before enunciation. The ability to do this well greatly facilitates effective reading.
9. What you have to read publicly, study well privately.
10. Mark emphatic words by an *alteration of pitch* rather than by an *increase of loudness*.
11. At the commencement of study, read and speak slowly.
12. Practise constantly and perseveringly. Remember, that it is by continually falling on the same spot, that a drop of water in time perforates the hardest stone.

We have heard that Mr. Hill, who has already made lecturing tours in Tasmania and South Australia, purposes shortly to give this colony a visit. We are hardly able to say to what extent elocution is attended to in our schools, but we fear that there is too much room for improvement, and if Mr. Hill can give the study a filip, all the better. Certainly, the next generation may easily surpass the present one. Most of the public speakers to whom we are doomed to listen are execrable orators, though unluckily they do not know it. If Mr. Hill could only form a secret class of our preachers and parliamentary speakers, and turn them out a little improved, it would be a great boon to all congregations and reporters, but that is a consummation rather to be wished for than attained to.

The chief danger to be guarded against in all elocutionary studies is the acquirement of an artificial mannerism. Naturalness is the great charm of all speaking. Any speaker who has so trained himself as to lose his individuality has lost more than he has gained by his studies. True education draws out and improves the powers both of body and mind; false education aspires merely after imitative excellence.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A WOMAN.—On the 29th ultimo a woman named Ann Molyneux, also known as Mrs. Coster, was accidentally killed at the Goulburn River, about thirty-five miles from Muswell Brook. She was riding together with a man and a boy upon a dray belonging to Richard Simpson, drawn by three horses, and the dray overturned while proceeding up a steep hill. The boy and man were thrown beyond the reach of danger, and escaped unhurt, but the woman was unfortunately crushed beneath the dray. She was taken from under it as quickly as possible, but never breathed again. On the next day a magisterial enquiry was held on the body, by Mr. Thomas Hungerford, J.P., who gave it as his opinion that the woman came by her death from a severe fracture of the skull, and that no blame was due to anyone present. The unfortunate woman was about fifty-eight years of age. Constable Parkinson assisted in the interment of the remains.—*Maitland Mercury.*

OPENING OF SINGLETON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Wednesday evening this institution was opened by the Rev. Mr. White, who delivered an inaugural address. The audience, although not so numerous as was anticipated, was very attentive.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN THE LONDON THEATRES.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

The present century has witnessed the commencement and increase of a class of literature, respecting the desirability of which two opinions do not exist in the breasts of those best informed regarding the requirements of the masses of the home population, and most deeply concerned to promote their welfare. We allude to those books which are devoted to an exposition of the moral and spiritual condition of the classes constituting the bulk of the population, and also to the record of the efforts made for their moral and spiritual welfare by the various religious and philanthropic societies, which have chosen as the sphere of their laudable exertions this most extensive and, indeed, paramount walk of usefulness.

Walking side by side before the public came, first, the Magazine of the London City Mission, the Life of David Nasmith, and the reports and occasional papers of the Pastoral Aid Society. Here Church and Dissent had walked the same ground, and each had extensive blessings to record. Then came the Scripture Readers' Society, instituted by Dr. Bloomfield, the late Bishop of London, one of the clergymen of which diocese edited, and still edits, those laborious and really wonderful volumes which record the extraordinary usefulness of the great London City Mission, with its three hundred and forty missionaries. Dr. Campbell's deeply interesting "Life of Nasmith" was succeeded by Orme's (also a Congregationalist) "Life of Roger Miller," who was an agent of the City Mission. Then came "The Dens of London," by the Rev. Mr. Vanderkiste, formerly of the London City Mission, and now a Wesleyan clergyman in this colony. The sale of several of these works, especially the "Dens of London," has been very large indeed; and they have been succeeded by others, such as the "Missing Link," and "Ragged Homes, and How to Mend Them,"—the former by an anonymous writer, and the latter by a Mrs. Wightman. The "Missing Link," treating of the London Bible Women movement, is a most fascinating volume. The last named book is very interesting also, and each received with much favour by the public. The reports of the London Ragged School Union, those also of the Shoeblack Brigade, and Blackmore's London by Moonlight Mission, complete, save one, the list we now present, and are all intensely interesting. The last we name gives place to none in interest, and is the "First Annual report of the United Committee of the Special Services."

This committee has chosen as one sphere of its operations the London theatres, and had already, up to the period of the issue of its first report, held 326 such services on Sabbath evenings during the winter months of 1860 and 1861. Night had been found the most desirable time during which to hold these services, and the average attendance at each had been 1649 persons, the aggregate attendance 537,700, whilst "the cost of such services" had "not exceeded one penny per individual.

It is not, however, of course, supposed that this more than half a million of human beings were so many separate individuals; doubtless the same person, in many instances, attended again and again, but yet the number of individuals who during these winter portions of the last two years which have rolled into eternity, listened to Christian instruction within the walls of the London theatres must have been large indeed. A policeman who has been twenty-three years in the city force describes one such congregation thus—a number of low thieves, a number of loose women, and the rest made up of the "swell" order, all were most orderly and attentive.

The Rector of Spitalfields writes further respecting the character of those attending such service—"My own impression is that the theatre services are attended by those who are *not* in the habit of worshipping in any house of prayer. For instance, last Sunday week, when the first theatre services were held this season, I could hear of none of our church congregations in this neighbourhood being affected thereby, and the same last Sunday, yet the theatres were full.

Another clergyman writes "It is an encouraging fact that on Sunday week when the *theatres* were *full*, all our *churches* about here as far as I can ascertain, *were fuller than usual.* Whitechapel Church and my own were quite full. St. Mary's, I believe, was *packed*. Witnesses go on to state, "Hundreds of persons to whom the gallery was their school—drovers, dustmen, sweeps, &c.—who never, not even to be married, had entered a place of worship, now attend the theatre services in my district. Some Sunday evenings the lowest courts have actually been cleared out, and in places which had been at that season the invariable scenes of quarrelling and disorder, were entire silence and quietness. Another says nothing had been stolen from the persons of those attending. Everything in connexion with the services is as orderly as if the people were in a place where prayer and praise were always wont to be made."

This society has not engaged missionaries, but the London City Mission has given full permission to its missionaries to aid the movement in every way lying in their power. Hence this first annual report of the United Committee of the Special Services consists mainly of records of results ascertained by these agents. A complete volume of cases is given, selected from many others. Drunkards reclaimed; fallen women raised. The results of the services at one theatre showing no less than one hundred cases of decided conversion to God also. In short, in almost unparalleled interest, the report would be a romance of the nineteenth century, a vision of things hoped for, were it not a present and most blessed truth.

We give one extract from the report embodying some of the committee's reasons for carrying on their operations, and most terrible and cogent reasons they are:—

"The conviction that," to use the language of the Registrar-General in his remarks on the last religious census, 'so thoroughly estranged from our religious institutions in their present aspect,' are the working classes of the metropolis that to bring them again under the influences of Christianity, the gospel must first be carried to them in their own haunts. The small proportion of sittings provided in our places of worship, compared with the amount of the population, is so far from accounting for the religious condition of the masses. Small as this proportion may be, it requires but limited observation to discover that there is often too conspicuous a difference between accommodation and attendance. Instances, indeed, are not few where half empty churches and chapels are surrounded with teeming populations.

"The services on these occasions have been conducted by clergymen of the Establishment, Congregational, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Baptist denominations, and in concluding this very brief notice of a deeply interesting subject, we quote a letter from one of the preachers, the Rev. S. Minton, of the Episcopalian Church, who conducted the first service held at the London Victoria Theatre:—

"Our object is to seek and to save that which is lost. The right place surely is just wherever the lost can be found. They *were* found unquestionably in vast numbers last Sunday evening within the walls of the Victoria Theatre. Speaking only of that which I know myself, I have preached at special services held in various places, but never to such an audience as that, whether as regards quantity or quality. I saw and felt at once that we had got into a new stratum altogether. The only question is, could they have been found anywhere else? Could they have been brought together anywhere else? Not the slightest chance of it! St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey may do for the upper and middle classes; Exeter Hall and St. James's Hall may suit the small tradesmen and respectable artisan—a most important point; but *the theatres*, and I firmly believe *the theatres alone*, those of a certain description, and in certain *localities*, will reach to the bottom.

"We go there, as missionaries go to heathen temples, or as good men at home go to racecourses, to meet with sinners wherever they can best be met with, and bid them 'repent and believe the gospel.' Nay, more, if the question of feeling be raised, I will frankly tell my own. I never stood up in church or chapel, schoolroom or cathedral, nor even in the open air, with one half of the exulting joy that filled my breast when standing on the stage—yes, on the very stage of that theatre on Sunday last.

"It seemed as if God were asserting his power over Satan, and giving us an earnest of the good time coming, when the strong man's castle shall be stormed and not a desecrated spot left on earth.

"*Surely Satan must have looked on with something of the feelings of Haman when he was about to be hanged on the gallows that he had erected for Mordecai.*"

We feel assured that the excellence of this movement and its successful results will awaken a thankful response in the hearts of many a reader.

THE ROCKY RIVER.—April 30. The special correspondent of the *Armidale Express* writes:—I am informed that gold has been discovered on the upper part of Stony Batter Creek, about two and a half miles to the westward of Ballala head station. Payable prospects have been obtained on the banks of the creek, and there is every probability of payable deposits being found in the neighbouring flats, especially those at the western base of the granitic range.

MORPETH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAY 6th.—THE MAITLAND ROAD TRUST.—In my last communication on this subject I referred to the general desire on the part of the public to obtain more particular information as to the nature and management of a trust which is now exciting such an unpleasant interest, and the affairs of which, in consequence of the irregularity of its accounts, have caused such deep dissatisfaction in this district. That information I will endeavour to supply, by stating that the district to which the Trust applies includes the four electorates of Morpeth, East Maitland, West Maitland, and the Hunter; and that the trust itself is composed of a warden and six members. The duty of keeping the accounts is committed to the clerk, to whom a salary of one hundred pounds per year is paid, and to whom the revenue of the trust is paid, which it is part of his duty to pay to their bankers, to their credit; as forming part of this revenue were the rents from the lessees of the toll-bars and punts, and the mileage money granted yearly by the Government for the repair of the roads within the district. Since the passing of the Main Roads Act, in 1858, the toll-bars on the Great Northern Road have passed into the hands of the Government, and the toll-bars on the Sugar Loaf and Wollombi Roads were withdrawn about the same time. The trust, however, have all along retained the ferries, which are five in number, viz., Hinton, Morpeth to Phœnix Park, Narrowgut and Largs, Pitnacree, and the West Maitland Falls. The annual revenue of these punts until the end of 1860 was from about £900 to £1000, and the mileage money before mentioned may be set down at about £500 to £600 per annum. In the year 1860 the very judicious step was taken of considerably reducing the then high rates of puntage, notwithstanding which the punts have been let during the last and present year at rather more than £700, as an average for each year. These sums, supplemented occasionally by special grants from the Government for particular purposes, would about represent the income of the trust. As regards the non-application of some of these moneys for the purposes for which they were intended, the most grievous complaints are made. Thus the residents along the Wollombi Road complain that none of the funds granted by Government for the purpose have been expended in its repair for several years past. The inhabitants near the road from the Falls to Paterson complain of a similar injustice, and the users of the Sugar Loaf Road, leading from East Maitland, allege that, by some bungling or neglect, on the part of the trust, a whole year's grant, intended for the repair of this road, has lapsed, and is now, therefore, withheld by the Executive. From some similar cause the road leading to the English church, and to the Morpeth Burial Grounds, as well as to the Four Mile Creek Collieries, and which is the thoroughfare for a very large coal traffic, has been for three years past denied the Government mileage grant. The road from the Government Wharf at Morpeth to Largs has also been almost utterly neglected, and, by an unwarrantable misdirection, a sum of nearly £100 obtained by Mr. E. C. Close, jun., when member for Morpeth, from the Government, for the erection of a bridge across a creek on the road, and paid over to the trust about two years since, has been applied to the reduction of the latter's overdrawn account at their bankers, and has, of course, never been expended. The present dilapidated bridge at this spot is unsafe for traffic, and should a flood occur, would immediately be swept away, leaving the farmers and others in that low and isolated quarter no means of retreat for themselves, their families, and cattle but the precarious chances afforded by boats in such seasons of calamity and confusion. A special ground of complaint, more particularly in the Morpeth electorate, is that the statement of the accounts of the *ferries* and roads has not been published for several years past in the newspapers of the district, as was previously customary. It is proper also to explain, as regards the accounts, that the clerk of the trust, Mr. Chambers, complains that he has not had those facilities for making up the accounts given him by the present warden, Mr. Bourne Russell, which he requested, and which courtesy and convenience would require, and that otherwise he could have arranged them to the satisfaction of the Government. He adds that in this manner, therefore, an injustice has been done him. To this, Captain Russell replies that, on his appointment as warden, about six months since, he repeatedly requested and urged Mr. Chambers to make out a clear statement of the accounts, and personally called on him several times for the purpose; that Mr. Chambers as often promised to do so, but, failing to fulfil his promise, it was at last arranged that as Mr. Chambers' duties as Crown Prosecutor obliged him to be frequently absent for weeks at a time, Mr. Russell should take the books and papers, and, assisted by one of Mr. Chambers' clerks, who was to furnish all necessary information, should make out the accounts himself. The result—whether arising from missing vouchers or omissions, is matter of conjecture—that Mr. Russell, after giving Mr. Chambers credit for his annual salary, shows a considerable deficiency, and, while stating that he declined to be further trifled with by a paid official, whose clear duty it was to have made out his own accounts satisfactorily, has forwarded the books and documents received from Mr. Chambers to the Auditor-General, together with his (Mr. Russell's) account current; thus leaving the matter in dispute to be arranged between that officer and Mr. Chambers. From the latter gentleman's high character, it should be observed, it is not supposed that anything more blameable than procrastination is to be imputed to him in these transactions. The inferences drawn from these unpleasant, and, in a public sense, unfortunate occurrences are that immediate action in the election of energetic men to the trust is an indispensable necessity, in order to relieve the institution from the impediment that now so injuriously stops its action; and that Mr. Chambers cannot, at the same time, satisfactorily discharge the duties of Crown Prosecutor and clerk to the trust, the areas for the performance of the functions of which are so removed from each other. It should be also remarked here that as the towns of East and West Maitland are now, respectively, availing themselves of the incorporating powers of the Municipal Act, the provisions of the Maitland District Council Charter and Road Trust Acts are not now adapted to the altered wants of a district over twenty miles in length, and which, as has been already observed, has grown too large, as respects the duties, for efficient supervision by a single trust. Under these circumstances the inhabitants of the electorate of Morpeth contemplate either a separate municipality, embracing its own boundary, or a distinct trust to manage the roads and ferries within its limits.

MUNICIPALITY OF BALMAIN.—A meeting of the council was held on the 28th ultimo. Members present: Mr. N. D. Stenhouse (chairman), councillors Beattie, Booth, Cameron, Cohen, Elliott, Evans, Rountree. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. A letter from Messrs. Hogan and Caraher was read, complaining of injury to their property by the cutting down of Thames-street, which was referred to the committee of works for their consideration and report. The committee of finance brought up a report stating that since their last report, of date 11th April, the sum of £419 19s. 10d. had been paid by them under votes of appropriation. The same committee also submitted an account for tools, blasting powder, &c. (£11 15s. 4d.), which they recommended for payment. Report received, and, on the motion of councillor Cameron, adopted. The committee of works brought up a report with the following recommendations:—1. That the plan of specification for the bridge proposed to be erected at Parsons-street be adopted. 2. That the balance due to Mr. W. Burt, for the formation of Mort-street, be paid, the said work having been satisfactorily completed. 3. That the application of Messrs. Burt and Reid for leave to quarry stone in Jane-street be granted. The same committee also reported that the works ordered for Curtis-road, from the Congregational Church to Mort-street, had been completed, at an expenditure of £217 0s. 2d., being £21 17s. 1d. less than the amount voted. Report received. Resolved, "That so soon as the new assessment papers or any part thereof are sent in by the valuator, the chairman do call a special meeting of the council, to examine and revise the same, prior to adoption." Councillor Elliot, pursuant to notice, moved, "That the portion of the report of the committee of works, received on the 31st of March, which applies to the non-making of Booth-street, be adopted." Question put and carried—ayes 5, noes 2. Councillor Cohen, by permission, withdrew a motion standing in his name. A motion standing in councillor Church's name was postponed for a fortnight, in consequence of that gentleman's absence. Councillor Cohen, pursuant to notice, brought forward his motion, "That tenders be immediately invited for the removal of the rock and the finishing of Donelly-street;" but an objection having been taken to the irregularity of the motion, the chairman declined to allow it to be put to the meeting, on the ground that it seemed inconsistent with the spirit of the 44th clause of their by-laws. Councillor Evans, pursuant to notice, moved, "That two flights of stone steps be placed in Jane-street, in front of Mr. Fawcett's houses, in order to prevent inconvenience arising from the altered level of that street." Put and carried. Councillor Booth, by permission, withdrew the motion standing in his name relative to the immediate formation of Booth-street. Councillor Beattie moved, "That the rock at the lower end of Waterview-street be taken out, in order that it may be made passable as far as Bent-street, and that a water channel be cut on the north side to prevent the water from flowing into Duncan-street, at a cost not exceeding £5." Put and carried. The chairman of the committee of works submitted the plan and specification referred to in their report for the construction of the bridge at Parsons-street, in connection with the new road to the abattoirs, which were carefully examined and discussed,—it was therefore unanimously resolved, "That the plan and specification submitted, and recommended by the committee of works, be adopted, and that tenders for the work be invited." Two notices of motion for consideration at next meeting were given. The council then adjourned.

GLEBE MUNICIPALITY.—At a special meeting of the council, held in the council chamber on Monday, the 5th May—Present: the chairman, and councillors Simpson, Pinhey, Harwood, Brown, and Elphinstone.—Resolved, "That the by-laws be taken *seriatim*." Nos. 1, 2, 3, relative to public streets, were read and adopted; and Nos. 4, 5, 6, relative to keeping dogs, together with schedules A and B, were adopted.—Resolved, "That by-law No. 7 be omitted." Moved by Mr. Simpson, and seconded by Mr Harwood, "That the council clerk be instructed to furnish each member of the council with a copy of the by-laws." Carried.—The consideration of the by-laws was then deferred until the copies were completed.

EXCURSION ON THE LAKE HURON.

From A Journey by Steam of Six Thousand Leagues. By MARIE SAND, in company of the Prince Napoleon.

(Translated from the "Revue des Deux Mondes" for the "Sydney Morning Herald.")

We set out this evening for the Lake Superior in the North Star, an immense steamboat, with saloons, dining-rooms, cabins, turrets, galleries, &c.—a truly nautical hotel capable of containing two thousand persons. It is so large and so wide that the swell of the sea has no influence upon it, at least so little that it was not perceptible—habituated as I am to the plunges of our good courser the Jerome Napoleon. This steamboat goes for a tour of pleasure upon the lakes, stopping at all the ports or American establishments, where they can take in or land merchandise, travellers, and, above all, the young ladies on their holiday tour.

I was awakened at six o'clock by a concert of trumpets, trombones, fifes, and a great drum. This energetic music was to announce our arrival in the port of Detroit. We walked over the city, the streets of which are large and straight; nothing remarkable; always followed by a curious and troublesome crowd.

Returned to our nautical hotel, we breakfast at seven in the morning, dine at one, and sup at seven. Each repast is announced by a negro, who makes a tour of the ship, striking double blows upon a terrible Chinese gong. The American devours in silence, quickly, and without choice. Each tears for himself a portion of food, smoked tongue, marine tunny, and fragments served up in a small plate. The negroes pass to each guest a slice of roast beef or a piece of grilled fowl, potatoes, boiled corn maize, substituted for bread; an apple tart or plum-pudding as dessert, and all is finished by a large glass of iced water.

This evening the long table of the dining-room was removed. The negro servants go and seek their musical instruments, violin, violoncello, guitar, and bass-viol. The captain of the steamboat, Mr. Sweet, a large, lively, benevolent man, never tired of champagne and the fair sex, invited, as partner, a tall half-caste girl, with *soft*, regular features and sweet expression—a happy union of the Indian and the Anglo-Saxon race. The second in command, Mr. Pierce, an amiable, gay young man, invited a young lady of Indiana of peculiar physiognomy, a forest of bright golden hair, a fair skin and bright eyes, a graceful figure, one of the plain ones who are prettier than the most beautiful. The quadrilles are formed, and behold a ball organised in the midst of the beautiful lake Huron. The musicians did not cry the figures, they sang without intermission and scraped their instruments. Dancing and dancers fell laughing and rolling in a style in which the Americans take pleasure. This is the first time that I encountered gay Americans. Until this time I had not seen a smile on any native face. Their songs were psalms or war-hymns; their dances were trials of strength and lungs—all was sad, and without freedom. Here it is very different—they all meet on terms of equality. Females, who appear by their dress and manners, to belong to a more elevated position, took the arm of a hairdresser, for there is a barber's shop on board. The second cabin passengers dine at the same table, and share the dancing saloon also. Society is very mixed, but no one abuses it or takes offence. In the midst of all this there is a freedom more laughable than offensive. A gentleman whom no one knows, and who knows one, came and offered to present to the prince several of these ladies. Another, in a manner truly disagreeable, stretched upon two chairs in the midst of the ladies, slept in the most comical manner—his nose in the air, and his mouth open. He poisoned the air with tobacco and whisky. At each pause of the noisy music he half-opened his dull eye, made an impatient movement of his body, and caressed tenderly his chin, ornamented with a little tuft of hair, and launched the juice of his tobacco quid at random. Already several dresses had been soiled, but the ladies only laughed, and no one dared disturb this disagreeable animal. I was too near to his continual spitting, and was bespattered and lost patience. I awoke him roughly, and in a manner calculated to draw upon me a revolver's shot, so much spoken of by the American romancers. He opened his vacant eye and asked me why I disturbed him?

"Because you will not move. Are you drunk?"

"I do not belong to a temperance society!"

This was said with an air perfectly careless. He then fell into his sleeping beatitude, as a man whom a religious sermon enchains, and who feels perfectly at his ease. The steward came up, and by virtue of I do not know what right raised him from his seat, and without one word of explanation, or giving him the time to pick up his great coat—which a rag-buyer would not take at the end of his hook—put him into a boat, and then came and finished his interrupted quadrille.

Since I have spoken to you of *revolvers*, I ought to tell you that I have not seen any, but in the kilts of the officers and some of the soldiers in the campaign. The North American appears to me very agreeable, very patient, and benevolent by nature. I have not yet seen any of those scenes of violence, not even the shadow of a quarrel, which in such circles is very remarkable. I ought not to forget to tell you, that the captains are always part owners of the ship or cargo, or that they have a considerable stake on board. They adopt this plan in order to moderate their recklessness, and render them more prudent—money being here apparently dearer than life.

21st August.—In the middle of Lake Huron. All day we see only the sky and water, and three schooners which followed ceaselessly in our track, fishing. Upon our left is sometimes visible the horizon of a little green line;—it is the American shore.

I have made the acquaintance of three young pretty misses, who all live in the same town, and all three Protestants; all bear the same baptismal name, and are all intimate friends. I will describe them to you by seniority.

The first, Mary, is of the Roman type, fine and regular features, blue eyes which appear seeking to divine what is thought of them; fair silky hair, with natural waves, held in a large mass falling down her neck; her figure is slender without debility, her limbs delicate without being meagre. Her manners are simple and gracious, making her a fascinating and distinguished personage. She is very patriotic, and speaks of the South with horror. Serious and well-taught, she knows French, but cannot speak it for want of practice. I entered into conversation with her, without being presented, which is rather daring in this country. Seeing her deep in the reading of *Consuelo*, I did not trouble to beg her pardon for my impertinence; and when she knew my name she treated me as a friend. There is no affectation here. Young people are full of confidence; habituated to count on the respect they inspire, there is nothing but what is amiable and natural in their manners. I find nothing to blame in this absence of prudery—preferable to the stiffness of certain little hypocrites among us.

She has presented me to the second Mary, a young girl of sixteen years of age, small, dark, with a face as round and fresh as a rose; a little delicate nose, slightly turned up, giving her a quizzical air; large blue eyes, which twinkle in a piquant manner when she says or does any childish mischief. When she laughs she shows teeth which would make all the American dentists break their hearts with envy. She cannot remain long in the same place without moving her feet. Thus, we always find her leaping from, or perching upon, the ladders of the steamboat, her hair flowing to the breeze, and two great curls projecting upon her forehead like the horns of a gazelle. Being younger, the third Mary is less active. She has large black eyes, arched eyebrows, dark brown hair, and an aquiline nose; her mouth small, which rises a little at one side when she smiles; a mysterious Spanish face. She is serious, almost sad; she reads and studies lines and columns of figures which only to look at makes my blood run cold. She quits this attractive work only to look an instant at the lake and then she returns to her problem.

The father of Mary the mathematician is the Mentor of the three young ladies. He is an excellent man, very amiable, and looks like a Portuguese. He passed eight days at Paris twenty years ago, of which he speaks with complaisance. He was reading the history of Napoleon by Nouvins translated into English. This is the first American that I have seen read anything but his newspaper.

We quitted at last the monotony of the lake Huron and entered into a maze of islets covered with verdure and dotted with Indian wigwams, made of bark and scattered upon the shore in the midst of pine trees. "The Indians! the Indians!" was the cry, which resounded in all parts. The men and the women precipitated themselves upon the outside galleries of the boat, with a spring of curiosity, which proved that this primitive race is becoming rare and difficult to encounter. The Indians, half naked, ran to the shore, jumping and making gestures at us. Others, graver, did not move, they did not even seem to see our floating mansion, though we were near enough to distinguish their flat features and dark skins. They recalled to me the Arabs, who, forced to submit to our dominion, hide their anger under an appearance of disdain. A bark canoe passed, carrying a meagre woman rolled up in a blanket, and two rowers dressed in yellow cotton shirts. From beneath their straw hats escaped their long black hair. "Poor Indians! poor people!" said the eldest of the Marys, "they are much to be pitied." These men are of noble race, and not to be despised. They are the first occupants of the country. We have always found them frank enemies or sincere friends. When they scalped our people it was their right—they defended their soil. Instead of seeking to civilise them, and giving them religious principles, we brought to them demoralisation, vice, and disease. The traders pride themselves in cheating them: they exchange, for example, a packet of furs, the value of twenty dollars, for a bottle of whisky, which is not worth a quarter of a dollar. Thus they become fearful and suspicious. Our merchants complain that they are not able to entrap them, for the Indians begin now to beat them down. They are not, however, wicked, that is certain. Their eating each other is a tale of nurses and Catholic missionaries. The white people have lived with them in the midst of forests, where they were as secure as if they were in New York. We pity them; we women, we look upon their extinction as a crime, and we feel that they carry with them to the depths of the forest all the poetry of America. When they are no more we shall speak of them as fabulous heroes, which nothing among ourselves can give us an idea of."

Lake Superior, August 22nd.—This lake has been agitated all to-night, and our great steam-house has been rocking. These slightly agitated waves affected the minds of our young travellers. This morning the North Star discharged upon the quay of Marquette, all her American tourists, who were in ecstacies about certain wooden houses under the impression that they would be, perhaps, one day a great city.

They say this of all places where three houses are built upon the sea shore, and as cities have, indeed, sprung up from beginnings quite as small, we have no reason to be too incredulous.

23rd of August we started again. It was cold. We escaped without sticking in the channel of the islets. We returned to the lake, and doubling the Isle of Manitou, we arrived at an early hour, at Copper Harbour. The prince found the engineer of the mines, who conducted him to a *stage*—a kind of an open car, large and light—to the copper mines of Cleaf. The passengers had time to disembark for some hours. The ladies profited to skim about in canoes, or running upon the shore, laughing and making *bouquets*. The men occupied themselves in a characteristic manner in picking up pebbles, hoping to discover a gold mine. Almost all know a little mineralogy, and their enjoyment in naturalising is complete. As for me I should go and do the amiable to the Mary's, but I do not yet know which pleases me the best. And then, if I lose my three hours when shall I look at the country? It is more than probable that I shall not return in a hurry to Lake Superior. It is far from our house, and you cannot say to me "run down to the meadow and see how butterflies take wing." The business is to see what grows or flies on this continent, so away with sentiment and off to the woods.

* * * * * * *

But who are these beings with dark matted hair hanging in links over their shoulders, envéloped, and tightly wrapped up, like mummies in their woollen coverings; some lying upon the floor of the landing, others standing up in groups, looking with stupidity and indifference upon our floating hotel. Then, as if saying, "I have seen enough," they turn upon their heels, and return to their wigwams, the roofs of which show themselves behind elevations of the soil. The women carry their children on their backs held up in the folds of their coverings. They raise themselves, walk, and seat themselves very adroitly, without letting their infants fall. All smoke an ugly short pipe. Children of seven or eight years exercise themselves by shooting, with a bow and arrows, upon an old canoe, which becomes the butt of their skill. We are in the open wild country, in the midst of the tribe of Chippeways, who returned triumphant hardly two months ago, from an expedition against the Sioux, whose scalps still hang as trophies in the tents of the chiefs.

I accompanied the three Mary's, I offered my arm to the lively Mary, without knowing that this is not usual, except between the betrothed. She accepted without calling me to order, probably without thinking of it; and we ran towards an Indian village, climbing over the declivities, and gathering wild flowers in the middle of the streets, which will make you presume that Bayfield does not precisely resemble the causeway of Marseille. We arrived before a great wooden hut. A warrior, his face daubed with red and black, so that we could not distinguish his features, the colour of his skin, nor his physiognomy, stood erect at the door. His long black hair escaped from a fur cap, ornamented with a drooping feather over his forehead; clad in a torn skin, which allowed us to see his leggings of red cloth, turned back like gaiters above the mocassins. He was small and badly built. Proudly he leaned upon an old flint gun. We entered into the wooden hut, completely bare. The Indian *chiefs* were seated in a ring upon benches placed next to the wall, all gravely smoking the same pipe, turn by turn. They were old, and all had large features, very dark skins, small eyes, high cheek-bones, large mouths, and sharp chins.

One of them, doubtless the greatest chief, with a high pointed plumed cap, ribbons on his breast, ornamented with a necklace of *wampun*, and wrapped in the skin of bison, advanced; he rose up at the arrival of each traveller, and offered him his hand and the long pipe of peace, already smoked by twenty red-skins. The others immoveable and solemn, more or less clad, and ornamented with gewgaws, appeared very much flattered by the eager curiosity of the Americans. They had evidently posed themselves before us. They had seen the boat from afar, and had put on their paint of ceremony all ready for our visit.

Sharp cries resounded from all sides of the wigwams. Is it an attack from the Indians? No. It is a friendly reception. They approach headed by music—truly wild music. One strikes with his fists upon a skin stretched over a hoop of wood, another shakes a calabash full of pebbles, a third a tambourine with the handle of a knife upon the bottom of a cracked stewpan. The warriors, to the number of eight or ten, were half naked, or clothed in old shirts, that they threw away in running, in order to be freer in their movements; the head ornamented with plumes worn and faded, their faces tattooed and painted red—a symbol of peace—all armed with sticks, tomahawks of wood, jumping like the kangaroo, and uttering cries like the eagle. The women, the children, and the old men followed this frantic band, nearly all having deep scars upon the breasts and loins. I have seen the traces of those frightful wounds which John Tanner speaks of in his memoirs—wounds, one of which would have been death to us Europeans. The procession stopped and formed a circle, and the dance commenced. Musicians and warriors accompanied themselves with that peculiar cry called a whoop, the body leaning forward, the arms waving, while leaping from place to place, exerting themselves, and striking without ceasing the earth with their heels. A new dance comes to interrupt the monotony of this exercise. This is a great devil, with a long mane ornamented with a long feather and faded blue ribbon. His loosened tresses floated to the wind; his blackened eyes—his great naked legs—his profile resembling the beak of a bird ornamented with a bunch of feathers—his cries like that of the peacock, and jumping like a frightened fowl—made him look like a fantastic bird. The dancers became animated, and rallied round him. Then began the tinkling of the saucepans, the rattling of the gourd, the beating of heels;—it was more than the yelling of wild beasts, it was the crisis of convulsions. It was at once grotesque and terrible. Then without transition they suddenly stopped. One of the plumed warriors, carrying upon his shoulders, like Minerva, his shield of red deer skin, spotted with white—the face covered with paint, diluted with perspiration—advanced towards the pale faces, and received into the bottom of the tambourine a collection of dollars and small money; then all these madmen turned their backs, without giving any servile thanks, and in a measured step returned majestically towards their wigwams.

25th August.—This morning, at Outonagon, an Indian chief and his daughters came on board. This chief wore an overcoat and black trousers down to his feet; his black hat and white cravat became his pleasant dark face, without a beard; his hair was black as jet, and his figure very passable. He was better and more neatly clothed than three-fourths of the Americans whom we see with us. We took him for a Protestant minister; his daughters are of a reddish colour. Until the present moment I had not seen any true red skins, only bronze and olives. They were dressed in white and rose-coloured cotton, in spite of the cold; and their head-dresses were little round brown straw hats, turned back in the English fashion.

To-day is Sunday; our travelling companions have passed the day in reading the Bible. No one has worked, in any way, nor even gone out of the vessel. This evening they did not dance. Men and women are united round the piano, singing psalms, after which they form groups, and read the Bible again, and converse in a low tone, or they whisper in corners.

The American is so respectful to the fair sex that we believe him to be timid and cold. In revenge the young girls attack the ugly sex with full gaze, and this does not always prove boldness, or passion. These use the airs of sovereigns to servants; they find our European eyes a little bold, but they never move theirs. They say that in love, they make all the advances, and they tell it, and proclaim it as their right. It is for them to employ the liberty that they enjoy, to make conquest of a husband. The man who does not wish to marry, keeps himself out of the way of their looks. These manners are not exclusively belonging to the United States, because we have seen them at home, in the Protestants of Languedoc. Here as there, the same confident boldness in the girls, and the same prudent reserve in the bachelors. When a young man is decided to make an offer he cannot, without dishonour, retract; and the young girl who trusts for good and all is very rarely abandoned: but it is right to look at both phases of the question. It seems to me that love is put a little on one side in these marriage affairs. The man courts at such risks, that he abstains from all sentiment until he is forced to speak, and is decided to surrender to the attractions of the lady in search of a husband. On her side, the lady has not, perhaps, the fresh feelings of the heart to offer, after her sharp and numerous attempts at coquetry. This appears to us Europeans rather indelicate. Is it because we are corrupt that we hold so much to the charm of delicacy? I do not know. Here the married women, it is certain, are faithful and good, and the men do not seek to turn them from their duty.

Miss Mary No. 2 is a person who, by her peculiarities, would be an exception in all countries. She is, however, a true American type. She is positive in her most generous ideas, but displays not the exaggeration to the tourist. She takes notes, examines, and observes. It is we French, perhaps, who strike her most in this voyage, and we appear to her more curious to analyse than the wild Indians. Her examination is benevolent, because she does not fear to let me take part in it. *Our principal traveller* occupies and astonishes her particularly. She finds in him a distinguished air, and cannot understand that he should be in manners and dress like other men. She told me that she had false ideas of our manners, and that she never expected to see in such circumstances a personage not flattered by his acquaintance. She added that we had the air of loving truly, and that we loved each other; in short, she avowed to me that we are more amiable than most part of the Americans; because we are polite to the ladies, and obliging between ourselves. This was said without any kind of reserve, and without abandoning any part of her proud patriotism. For her the American is certainly the greatest people in the universe, but she admits that there could be some modification and amelioration in its manner of doing things. She does not comprehend any other society than republicanism. She charges me to obtain an autograph belonging to our Prince, and his opinion upon the excellence of democratic institutions.

The boisterous Mary showed more *naiveté* in her wonderment. She remarks that we are all tall enough, and asked me how it was; she was persuaded that all the French were hardly taller than Tom Thumb, and, with the innocence of a child six years old, she sketched very seriously our portraits in the most comical manner.

But, leaving the three Marys there are others of a more curious and defined type. A young girl, dressed, without taste, in a green dress and a yellow shawl, about seventeen years of age, middling pretty, hair so low as to leave no forehead, eagerly asked for a drawing of one of us, which he could not refuse without impoliteness. Then she looked at him and pursued him with a ferocious jealousy, so that he was at last obliged to threaten her with the point of the penknife to keep off the attacks of the hair-pin, which had treacherously planted in his side. He mounted on the roof of the stage to escape her, and she followed, and debated energetically with him in English, a word of which he did not understand. What could he do. He went still further. She followed him, and as it was evening, and the ladder was straight and difficult, our unfortunate countryman caught by the laws of politeness, turned to offer her his hand. She seized his hand and pressed it in hers, and then upon her heart with desperate thanks. During two days this young Yankee, wilder than an Indian, persecuted the unfortunate passenger thus; but forced to quit him at one of the stations, she made her adieu to him in a tragic tone, almost equivalent to a threat of vengeance.

Another, a child hardly twelve years of age, full of innocence, already in the pursuit of a husband, formed an affection for one of our own party. He asked her in a pleasantry if she wished to marry him. She accepted him quickly, saying,

"I am too young at present, but I will accept you by-and-bye."

"When I return?"

"Very well, when you return; but I must have a pledge."

"A pledge?"

"Yes. Give me your ring, and take mine. I do not wish to be deceived."

You may well believe that he did not consent to this exchange, and that he took note of these traits in manners.

26th August.—A walk to Saint Mary's Leap. The captain of the North Star has gone a little out of his way to land us at the Isle of Mackinaw, where we ought to-morrow morning to find a boat for Milwaukee.

We must make our adieus to the amiable companions of our journey. I can say that, after eight days of intimacy in the nautical brotherhood, we could do nothing but praise them. These travellers being for the most part on a party of pleasure, for them, as for us, all the pleasure consists in being able to say that they have been very quickly and far into a new country. It was only we French that had an object—it was to penetrate into the wilderness by Bayfield. The Americans had no end but to breathe the free air and being able to say, "I have been thus far without interruption to my habits. Here—where but lately the Indian alone dared to risk his canoe from one point to another of the river—I have passed over in my floating mansion, slept in my bed, eaten at my usual hours, played music, sang psalms on Sunday, and danced all the week long. I am king in the desert without ceasing to be a member of my family, and this wild world of which I perceive the immense unsubdued horizon I shall again saunter over it, in a few years, with my hands in my pockets."

This inward contentment of conquest is perhaps the great source of the amenity of American society. This amenity is not French amiability, neither the old ancient obsequious grace of the Italians, it is something more serious and less sympathetic.

We should be more touched, if at bottom we felt that in great part, their indifference might be summed up thus:—"Be welcome, use all; and if you want anything, do as you can—we don't care."

I made my adieus to the three Mary's, but as we shall pass by Cleveland, it may be said *au revoir*. For my part I felt much regret at parting with these charming girls. I should have fallen in love with each of them if I had not met them all three together. I did not find occasion to distrust either the beautiful reasoner or the two amiable children, her companions. If later they should become calculators in their turn, I shall know nothing of it. I saw them ornamented with the careless candour which was suitable to their beautiful age, and I quitted them as flowers of the wilderness which I shall never see wither.

THE RECENT ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.—The most extraordinary phenomenon, which, together with the Professors Guiscardi and Napoli, I have carefully tested and proved beyond doubt, is the fact of the rising of the ground on which stands the town of Torre del Greco, to more than a metre (1-12th more than a foot) above the original sea level; and as the greater part of this rising is beneath the lava of 1791, on which a part of the city was erected, it has happened that the lava, which offered great resistance, has been shattered with violence, causing the ruin of many buildings. The rising of the soil, once proved, makes us understand how so many writers on the early eruptions of Vesuvius have referred to the falling of the sea. The fact, as stated by them, was past belief. Now, we can understand that this *rising* of the land itself has happened several times before, and the question of the Temple of Serapis is solved by the clearest evidence. It remains yet to be seen whether a *sinking* succeeds this *rising*; and, therefore, I suggest that the inhabitants should not be in a hurry to commence their building operations. The small openings continue to emit smoke, with chloroidic-sulphuric acid, and a proportion of sulphurated hydrogen. Among the sublimates sulphur is very frequent, with the ordinary chlorides of iron.—*Professor Palmieri.*

THE STANDARD OF TRUTH.—As the word of God is the light to direct us, and to betray errors, so is it also the standard and beam to try the weights of truth and falsehood. Therefore our Lord, knowing that there should be such confusion of things in the latter days, commanded that Christians should go to no other thing but to the Scriptures. Here is the rule of our faith. Without this, our faith is but a fantasy, and no faith; for faith is by hearing, and hearing by the word of God. Therefore Christ saith, John v. 39, "Search the Scriptures; they are they which testify of me."—*Bishop Jewell.*

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COTTON CULTIVATION IN INDIA.

(From the Gardeners' Chronicle.)

No. II.

I last week directed attention to the general character of Hindoo farming, and by comparing the continued productiveness of Indian soils, after centuries of constant cropping, with the vasts tracts of cotton fields in the Southern American States, "worn out" with little more than fifty years, arrived at the conclusion that it is a great mistake to condemn Indian agriculture as being in a "miserably backward state," and showed by the comparison that whatever may be the shortcomings of the Ryot as an agriculturist, that he, rather than the planter, demonstrates the truth of the axiom "that there must be good farming if you are to have a continuance of good crops, cotton offering no exception to the rule." We have now to consider their implements and mode of using them. Those the planters brought to India as the essentials of their cultivation were a plough, a small harrow for covering the seed, and a hoe. Gins and presses for cleaning and baking have nothing to do with cultivation. The plough was the usual turn-furrow in use in this country, cutting a furrow of from four to five inches deep: the hoe is also much the same as ours, but larger and heavier, and made of better material, being cast steel in place of iron. The harrow was a small triangular machine, just enough to cover one drill at a time. Whatever we may think of American farming viewed in the higher sense in which I have throughout used that term, their tillage is unquestionably excellent. With the plough the field is divided off into narrow lands well raised in the centre, and with a deepish water furrow on each side, the object being in their humid climate to keep the roots sufficiently dry. The lands vary from four to six feet in width, according to probable size of the plant to be grown on them. If they have a slope—the side of a hill or a circular rising ground—to cultivate, the ridges are conducted across the slope or round the rise to prevent the water running off too fast, the plant requiring a rather moist soil. When the ploughing is finished and the field ready for sowing, it certainly has a most finished appearance. In our practice a native plough, drawn by a single bullock, was run along the crown of the ridge to form a drill for the seeds, which when sown were covered in the usual way. In due course the seeds germinated and made their appearance in eight or ten days. When two or three proper leaves were developed, the hoe came into use, and the crop was "set out"—that is, superfluous plants were thinned out and weeds destroyed, just as we do in this country with our root crops. These operations are repeated as required until the desired "stand" or plant has been attained. This done, the plants being now six or eight inches are bedded up, that is, ridges which had been flattened by hoeing and treading down, are renewed by the plough. After this nothing beyond an occasional touch with the hoe to remove weeds is required for that crop. The picking or harvesting the crop is the same in both countries, and is done equally well in both, the Hindoo having nothing to learn from the planter. The Hindoo implement of culture, for they have but one, is the much despised and, I must admit, despicable looking "crooked stick," but which, measured by its efficiency as an agricultural tool, not by its appearance placed side by side with a Ransome or a Howard, still less with a Smith's steam cultivator, is by no means the despicable implement it seems. It is made of the hardest wood, usually an acacia, strengthened and pointed with a bar of iron eighteen or twenty inches long and about half an inch thick, let into the sole. The beam is so set, that by shortening or lengthening the point of attachment to the bullocks, they can vary the depth of the furrow from one to eight inches, or even more in light land. If we designate our implement a plough, then the native one is more properly a cultivator, for the point enters the soil and, as it were, works from below up, stirring and loosening it to the depth it goes, bringing all weeds and couch to the surface, and covering none by inverting the soil; in one word, it is simply a one-tined grubber, and as such an instrument of great power. This simplest and most ancient of agricultural implements becomes in the hands of the patient and industrious Ryot, long accustomed to its use, one of marvellous efficacy in loosening and pulverising the soil and destroying weeds by leaving all that it displaces to wither on the surface, burying none. In his skilful hands it performs the functions of a plough, a grubber, and even a harrow! for covering his seed. The Hindoo practice is, as much as possible, to fallow his lands after every crop. This he accomplishes by ploughing after every considerable fall of rain. His crops are usually harvested during the *dry season*, when the land is baked as hard as a brickbat. To plough them is impossible, but should a thunderstorm or chance fall of rain happen, so as to soften the soil but a couple of inches deep, it is immediately stirred to that depth, and these stirrings are repeated as often as opportunities offer until the proper sowing season. In this way it is often well pulverised to the depth of six or eight inches long before the time for sowing arrives. Should he be prevented by the want of rain or other cause thoroughly fallowing in that way, a less perfect one becomes almost indispensable, which he calls "cooling" the land, that is, after ploughing as well as he can he lets it remain in its loosened state exposed to the free action of the sun and atmospheric influences for a month or longer. The fertilising effect of this "cooling" is so well understood by the Ryot that he never willingly sows his field without that preparation. Thus prepared and the proper sowing season having arrived, he takes advantage of the first showers to give his land a final turn and sow his seed. When small he covers it by dragging a bush over it, but larger ones like cotton are more frequently covered by running the plough very lightly through the ground. In due time the plants make their appearance, and when three or four inches high the field gets its last ploughing to thin out superfluities, and break any caking, or hardening of the surface which exposure to alternate rain and hot sun may have caused since sowing, thereby giving the air and dew free access to the roots of the growing plants. This ploughing completes the agricultural operations, with the exception of some partial hoeings. In about six or seven months the harvest begins, and as well as I can recollect, in the case of the native plant, is finished in about three weeks. The American one continues much longer. That done, flocks of sheep are usually turned into the field, to eat the leaves and green tops, and manure it for the next crop. If the crop has been badly grown, and the plants small, they are left on the ground when ploughed; but if large they are gathered and stacked for fuel in place of, as they ought, being burned on the ground. The fallowing begins with the first rains.—*Robert Wight, Grazeley Lodge, November* 16.

In my last, is a summary of Eastern and Western cotton farming, so far as I know it, doubtless very imperfect, but I believe, so far as it goes, pretty correct. What I have told of the American plan I learned partly from the practice, partly the conversation of the planters who were with us, and may differ somewhat from their home practice, but not much, as it accords with Dr. Mallet's account. My acquaintance with the Indian one is derived from personal observation, I dare say often imperfect and limited, and now written from memory. When first brought in contact with it, my belief of its "miserably backward state" was about as confirmed as that of the "Committee of the Cotton Supply Association," until taught my error by finding our "mechanical skill and science" beat by the practice of the Ryots. A good deal of subsequent reflection, especially since I have become sufficiently acquainted with the practice of English farming to be able to compare it with the other two, has satisfied me that the Hindoo system, so far from being defective and backward as we are told, is, in practice, still ahead of our middle class farming. I had no idea that their rude and primitive plough acts on precisely the same principle as the English grubber, or Mr. Smith of Woolston's steam cultivator, until I saw these implements at work and could compare their operations with what I had seen the Indian plough effect in breaking up waste lands preparatory to using the American one to finish the cultivation. The black cotton soils in some districts of India are infested with a most intractable kind of couch, to remove which an implement of proportionate power is required. For this purpose the same form of plough is used, only much larger and stronger, drawn by twelve strong bullocks; by which the ground, to the depth of fifteen or twenty inches, is torn up, in great masses, by main force, or as Mr. Smith would perhaps call it "smashed up," and left to dry and bake in the sun until pulverised, like quicklime, by rain, when the couch is easily picked out. I almost doubt whether his machine could do the work more effectually. Mr. Smith, who maintains that cultivator-stirring is far superior to the "turn-over" slice of the plough, in cleansing, pulverising, and fertilising the land, by the free access it gives to the air, is probably not aware of the facts here stated, which seem so conclusively to support his views by the persistent fertility which this mode of tillage appears to have imparted to the old much-enduring soil of India. In like manner the Rev. S. Smith, of Lois-Weedon, if he reads these papers, can scarcely fail to perceive how much his views of the practicability of indefinitely preserving the fertility of land by frequent deep stirring and free admission of the air, are strengthened by Indian practical experience. By that means the ryots have, for thousands of years, enabled their lands to extract from the atmosphere the greater part of the manure required to support such incessant cropping and still bear such bountiful crops. Chemistry explains the mystery by unfolding the principles by which the particles of the air and soil act and re-act on each other when brought in contact by good tillage. The following very brief summary of these principles I abridge from the leading article of the *Agricultural Gazette* for November 2. Tillage, like guano, acts by the actual addition of particles to the soil, and in the one case as much as in the other is the equivalent of dung. Guano, superphosphate, lime, however, act not only as direct additions of the food of plants, but also as re-agents in the soil, by which useless or even mischievous matters there are converted into food; so does tillage. The air contains the substance of plants; every process of putrefaction or combustion fills the air with the substance of once living plants; and it only needs that by tillage the soil should be brought, throughout its substance, into contact with fresh surfaces of air, to enable it to extract and treasure up, for living vegetables, once more the very atoms which have constituted its fertility before. Tillage no doubt results in an actual addition of those very particles to the soil, which in guano, superphosphate, and farm-yard dung are called manure. In England the practice is very different; true the farmer trusts more to manure bodily added and less to tillage and consequent abstraction of carbonic acid and ammonia from the atmosphere. I have often stopped on the road to look at, and wonder in my own mind what would be the thoughts of an intelligent ryot, could he only be brought there, on seeing a man, a boy, and four strong horses, yoked—all an end, tandem fashion—to a plough creeping along at the rate of two miles an hour laboriously turning over a furrow slice some 3 or 4 inches thick, the horses, meanwhile, as if afraid the admission of fresh air to a lower stratum would do harm—treading the ground over which they walked as hard nearly as the adjoining turnpike. It is not easy to imagine what his reflections would be, but I dare say something to the effect that "these English are very curious people! they must needs use the most costly and powerful machinery, and even steam-engines, to do everything, even common work; they can do nothing in a simple easy way. If I had only my small simple plough, which I could carry to the field on my shoulder, and bullocks here, I think I could cultivate that field deeper and better, and even quicker, though my bullocks, plough, and all, if placed in the opposite scale, would hardly balance one of these great horses!" If such were his musings, he would be pretty nearly right, the tilth produced by our best and most costly mechanical contrivances being seldom either better or deeper than he can, and generally does, produce with his iron pointed "crooked stick" and small bullocks. If these papers are ever read in India, I hope they may have the effect of inducing Europeans, engaged in agricultural pursuits, to examine with scientific impartiality the mechanical powers and agricultural qualities of that implement. I may be wrong in my estimate, but I can't help thinking it is despised because of its simplicity as compared with our European implements, though perhaps the better tool of the two. We have now obtained a convenient standpoint from which to take a very brief retrospect of the ground over which we have travelled before entering on the final and most important branch of the subject—the improvement, namely, of the productiveness of the plant, and the staple for which it is cultivated. We have seen that though America yields the largest crops of the best cotton, she is certainly not indebted for this pre-eminence to the excellence of her agriculture, as it failed to maintain its credit when tried in India. Further, we found her agriculture defective, inasmuch as the agriculturist, so to speak, lives on his capital in place of his interest, speedily exhausting the fertility of his land. The Hindoo we have seen, to carry on the simile, lives entirely on his interest, but seems to have but an imperfect idea of adding to his capital by combining systematic and liberal manuring with his laborious and careful tillage. The English agricultural system, so far as the most passing glance enables us to judge, differs considerably from both, from the former in minute attention to rotation; and from the latter in constantly adding capital—manuring abundantly—but owing, apparently, to less perfect tillage, drawing out almost as fast as it invests, receiving little interest from its banker. The problem therefore to be solved is how to combine the Hindoo and English systems in cotton culture.—This question I shall endeavour to solve in my next letter.—*Robert Wight, Grazely Lodge, November 23.*

The conclusions to which our examination of the Indian cotton cultivating experiments, as carried on at Coimbatore, lead are few and simple. First we learn that the American method, however perfect as regards tillage and agricultural art, is wanting in science, and although applicable, at least for some time, to the virgin soils of America, is altogether unsuited to those of Southern India. This inference seems fully established by a trial continued through thirteen years, in the course of which we learned that the ryots of India with the simplest of simple means raised as good crops and of as good cotton as the American planters could do with their much more costly and laborious procedure. Secondly, we learn that Indian tillage, though executed with the most unassuming and primitive of implements, is far from being so defective as, judging from the appearance of the tool, we should at first sight suppose. This is owing to the full effect being produced not by going once or twice over the ground, as we do, but often five or six times, increasing the depth each time; and never, as in English practice, consolidating the subsoil by the pressure of a heavy plough, and the treading of three or four large horses employed to drag it, walking leisurely along the furrow just made. The effect of these repeated stirrings is to produce a very perfect tilth, allowing the freest access of the air to every particle of the soil. Thirdly, we learn that the ryot, by following a systematic course of rotation, combined with slight manuring and his excellent tillage, has preserved, through many centuries, the fertility of his land, while the planter by disregarding that most essential practice has, in a few years, exhausted the exuberant fertility of his—at least so far as cotton culture is concerned. We have now to enter on a new branch of the subject, which, I think, may be most conveniently considered in endeavouring to answer two questions, namely—Is it possible within a few years so far to restore fertility to the "worn out" cotton fields of America as to render their renewed culture profitable? And, secondly—Can the fertility of the Indian "cotton soils" be increased by the use of manurial appliances, aided, perhaps, by modified rotations, more in accordance with ascertained scientific principles than those now practised? I limit this question to the properly so called "black cotton soils," which are peculiar. All others I know can be so improved. Dr. Mallet remarks, "As to the extent to which they (the mineral constituents) are withdrawn from the soil by cultivation, it may be remarked generally, that cotton is by no means an exhausting crop under proper management,"—referring of course to the small quantity removed, yet in India we found it a very exhausting crop; but why it should be so, under the circumstances stated by Dr. Mallet, I am unable to say. He informs us, "The great mass of the plant—root, stem, branches, leaves and emptied bolls, remains on the field, and is ploughed into the soil, which is enriched by the rapid decay of the organic matter. Nothing is removed except the fibre and seed, and a large proportion, if not the whole of the latter, is by judicious planters returned to the land; cotton seed is in fact almost the only material used as manure in the cotton region of America. * * * * The cotton fibre which constitutes the saleable product, and is absolutely carried off the land, must be looked upon as a very light crop; a bale of 400 or 500 lbs. to the acre is sometimes obtained under favourable circumstances, but this is much above the average for upland cotton. The fibre yields 1 or 1½ per cent. of ash, so that at the most 7½ lbs. of mineral matter per acre will be removed from the soil annually. According to Johnston (Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry, p. 216), a crop of wheat of 25 bushels to the acre removes from the soil, in the grain alone, about 17·55 lbs. of mineral matter; a crop of barley of 38 bushels, carries off in the grain, 46·98 lbs. A crop of oats of 50 bushels, 58·05 lbs. According to Liebig, (Letters on Modern Agriculture), an average crop of potatoes removes from each acre about 163 lbs. of mineral matter; and one of beet about 458 lbs., leaves included." The fact, therefore, of cotton removing so small an amount of mineral matter, as compared with these, is to me an interesting one (for such I presume we may consider it), as going far to prove that, in the case of cotton, and possibly all other crops, the sterility caused by consecutive cropping with the same plant is not simply attributable to the amount of mineral matter removed from the soil. In India our crops were occasionally so luxuriant that the planters assured us they were quite equal to Mississippi ones, but the falling-off the second year was most conspicuous, and the third was scarcely worth picking. This occurred repeatedly during the first four or five years of our pupilage under American tuition, and of course led to the discontinuance of that mode of procedure. The point which claims attention is, that while Dr. Mallet on, I presume, theoretical grounds—or because nearly the whole of the vegetable matter of the crop is returned to the soil—considers cotton by no means an exhausting crop, he yet informs us that the vast extent of worn-out cotton fields already existing in even the most recently settled cotton States is such as "must compel, there and elsewhere, the attention of the economist to the scientific aspects of the problem of cotton cultivation." The discrepancy between these two passages seems to indicate that, at least in this instance, theory and practice are at variance; the cotton plant, as shewn by both American and Indian experience, being in truth a very exhausting one when cultivated according to the American system. But, on the other hand, when managed according to the Indian one, that is, as one of a rotation, its exausting tendency appears to be so far counteracted that it ceases to be more injurious to the soil than other crops, and has in consequence retained its place in their agricultural system for centuries;—seemingly without causing any material deterioration of fertility. After what I have so repeatedly witnessed when engaged in cotton culture, combined with Dr. Mallet's previous statement as to the vast extent of worn-out cotton fields, I cannot but hesitate accepting his deduction as to the non-exhausting character of this crop on the grounds stated. It is on record that the fertile soils of Virginia bore for a century continued cropping with wheat and tobacco, without manure, before they ceased to produce remunerating crops, whereas scarcely half that time has elapsed since the Southern States of North America became the great cotton field of the world, and already half their extent consists of "worn-out" cotton fields, and that, too, notwithstanding nine-tenths or more of each crop is annually returned to the soil which produced it. Whether other crops similarly cultivated, and year after year, returned to the soil in the same proportion, would equally induce sterility, is more than I can say, or perhaps than is known, or likely to be known, except experimentally on a small scale; but it is a question meriting careful consideration before fully adopting, as proved, the chemical theory of exhaustion of the soil. Should the experiment be made, and the result be at all in accordance with what is known regarding cotton culture, it will, I think, go far to prove that that theory requires revision, and that the more or less exploded one of poisonous excretions may, to some extent at least, be again taken into favour. I lay stress on these matters now in the hope that Dr. Mallet, should he chance to see these lines, may be induced to take them into his consideration when examining "the special mineral food required by the cotton plant, and the amount of this food, both of which remain to be examined by analysis of the ash, and will form another part of his investigation." Of all our agricultural chemists, fortunately now both numerous and skilful, he seems by far the most favourably situated to investigate this interesting question, and if he does so with the untiring patience and skill he has already bestowed on the soil *per se*, we may, I think, expect it will be definitively ascertained on unquestionable evidence that part at least of the benefits derived from rotation is due not simply to one set of plants living on food left by those which preceded them, while fresh supplies are being generated by agencies at work in the soil, but is in part attributable to their feeding on the excretions of their predecessors. The excretions of beans are supposed to nourish the cereal crop which follows them in rotation, while those of the oak are so injurious that most other trees, planted on the site whence it has been removed, will not thrive though food suitable for their nourishment abounds. The excretions of the poppy, too, are said to contaminate the ground for many other plants. May not the cotton plant in like manner poison the ground for itself, long before it has exhausted the inorganic constituents on which it lives, while like beans actually enriching it for other crops, which in the course of a few years, by consuming the deposit, reprepare it for fresh cotton crops, as happens in the Indian plan of culture? May not our clover and turnip sickness, the causes of which are still a mystery, be referable to a similar origin, differing only in requiring a longer interval and more varied rotation to effect its removal from the soil through the agency of other crops? A careful analysis and comparison of "worn-out" with fresh virgin soils may perhaps enable so skilful an analyst as Dr. Mallet to throw some useful light on this obscure but most interesting and important subject of enquiry, and also enable him to aid the investigations of our chemists in their hitherto nearly fruitless endeavours to discover the cause of our clover and turnip sickness. Lastly, let us hope that his researches may result in suggesting such a course of cropping as will not only preserve fertility in new lands, but restore it, by a speedier process than that followed by unaided nature, to the already "worn-out cotton fields" of the Southern States of North America.—*Robert Wight, Grazeley Lodge, December 3.*

AN AMERICAN BOARDING-HOUSE IN HAVANA.

It was on a fine breezy day in the month of March 18—, that a little schooner of eighty tons burden, in which I was a passenger, sailed with a flowing sheet into the magnificent harbour of Havana. The Spanish pilot who had boarded us, a tall, broad-shouldered fellow, with a ponderous head, hook-nose, blue eyes, and copper complexion, guided us skilfully through the somewhat narrow passage between the lofty Morro Castle on our left and the Puntal on our right. Having safely achieved an entrance into the broad expansive basin of smooth deep water which constitutes the harbour of Havana, and selected a vacant place amongst the crowd of merchant vessels belonging to America and every maritime country in Europe, we furled sails and dropped anchor. In about ten minutes we descried at a little distance, a short, bluff-built boat, with a white awning, a couple of oars, and a yellow flag at her stern, making towards us. When she came alongside we observed that she contained three persons—the oarsman, the steersman, and a slightly made gamboge-faced little man, dressed in a black frock-coat, white waistcoat, and a broad brimmed Panama hat. He was seated in an arm-chair with a crimson velvet cushion, and his small feet, cased in yellow morocco slippers, rested upon a rich carpet of many colours. He was the officer of health, without whose *boleta de sanidad*, or bill of health, no person was permitted to land. He accosted us very politely in Spanish:—

"The name of the vessel?"

"Firefly."

"What country?"

"English."

"The captain's name?"

"Johnson."

"Where from?"

"From ——"

"How long at sea?"

"Eight days."

"What sort of weather?"

"Fine weather—fresh breezes—two days a strong north."

"Any passengers?"

"Yes; three."

"Any cholera on board?"

"No."

"Yellow fever?"

"No."

"Any sickness at all?"

"None."

Of course we received a certificate of health, and were permitted to go on shore. This important functionary then departed, lounging in his arm-chair, puffing his cigar, and spitting on his carpet, for in Havana every person smokes, and every person spits. A number of shore boats soon collected about us, the owner of each soliciting the honour of transporting me to the quay. I selected the largest one, having a particular objection to trusting my frail body to a "fairy skiff," with only a half-inch board between myself and death. Having landed in safety, I betook myself to the office of her Britannic Majesty's consul. That department was then—and, I presume, is still—filled by Mr. Crawford, a gentleman who worthily represents her Most Gracious Majesty in that quarter, and whose attention and hospitality are liberally extended to all strangers. He recommended me to a boarding-house kept by a Mrs. Almy, the widow of an American merchant who had died in Havana. He conducted me to the hotel, and introduced me to the lady, after which he invited me to dine with him at four o'clock, promising to send his carriage for me half an hour before that time. I accepted the invitation, but a difficulty presented itself. I was in ship costume, and my luggage was on board the schooner. By vigorous exertion, however, this difficulty was overcome, and my trunks were got on shore. But now another obstacle, more formidable than the *former* one, opposed its hostile front. Before I could obtain possession of my wardrobe, it was considered necessary to ascertain if there were a deliberate intention on my part to cheat the Queen of Spain—in other words, if I had smuggled in my boxes any goods on the importation of which a duty was imposed.

In order that a due examination should be instituted, the law required that my boxes should be taken to the custom-house; but the doors of that fiscal establishment closed at three o'clock, and that hour had struck. Here was a "fix." What was to be done? There was a commissioner attached to the establishment of Mrs. Almy—an American—thin, wiry, long-nosed, lantern-jawed, and sallow; with a sly, knowing eye, which told you at a glance that its owner was in the habit of making pretty correct "guesses," and was no indifferent "calculator." Well, this functionary "guessed" he could make it all "slick," and he departed on that mission. In about five or ten minutes he returned, and requested me to follow him with my keys, from which I "calculated" that he had succeeded in making it "slick," which elegant expression I take to be a corruption of *sleek*. We arrived at the quay, where I observed my luggage, and a fierce looking soldier, in a blue uniform, having a musket with a fixed bayonet, standing guard over it. A lively conversation commenced between him and my Yankee friend, which was maintained with much gesticulation for some time, during which I heard the latter frequently say "Ingles" and "ignorante," and the former "No, no, senor! no importa, no importa—inutilmente." At last something was said *sotto voce*. There was a pantomimic performance, the meaning of which, of course, I did not understand; but, in consequence of what I saw, I made no observation afterwards respecting a certain item in my bill. The heart of the benevolent soldier was touched, and, relaxing his features into a grim smile, he pointed to the boxes, and said, "Si, Si!" The ceremony of examination was soon performed. The soldier was satisfied by my merely opening the boxes, observing, "Sufficiente, sufficiente!" And here I cannot help remarking how proud the Queen of Spain ought to be in having such servants, who, though stern and rigid in the performance of their duty, still possess hearts which are not altogether inaccessible. An English custom-house officer would, most probably, have been firm, unbending, and churlish to the last; but the Spaniards, and especially Spanish functionaries, are a noble race—proud, high-minded, and lofty, as becomes an hidalgo of Spain, they may be, but they are notwithstanding gentle and approachable, and seldom fail in the long run to win *golden* opinions of all sorts of men.

My friend, thanks to the sympathising soldier, had now made everything "slick," as he "guessed" he would, and I was ready at the time appointed to step into the carriage of H. B. Consul. It was a handsome English open carriage, drawn by a pair of strong iron-grey horses. It was the only vehicle of the kind in Havana, for the people of that city—at least those who can afford to have carriages at all—drive volantes, which are a species of cabriolet.

I spent a very agreeable evening at the consul's, where I met several Spanish ladies of considerable personal attractions, but who appeared as if they had been born and bred in the Castle of Indolence. Their very eyes, large and lustrous, had a lazy listless motion; and when the lids, fringed with long, dark lashes, slowly sank upon them, they rested for an instant, as though raising them again were a painful exertion.

At an early hour I returned to my quarters, and retired to bed. My room was commodious, but somewhat cold and uncomfortable, in consequence of the floor being composed of concrete, which was quite bare, except at the side of the bed, where was a small, thin rug.

At sunrise I left my pillow, and sallied forth with the intention of taking a general survey of the establishment. The entrance to the hotel was through large, strong folding gates of oak, which opened to admit carriages; and through a wicket door, on which was a small brass plate with "Almy" engraved upon it, for the ingress of foot passengers. Having entered by one of these modes of admission, you found yourself in a spacious quadrangular court-yard, in the centre of which was a fountain, not playing, however. The lower part of the building was used for stables, coach-house, and offices of various kinds. On your left hand there was a broad stone staircase, which conducted you to the residence portion of the mansion. On one side were the dining-room, and saloon, or drawing-room, which were long, wide, and lofty. The latter looked into the street, the former into the square before mentioned. The windows, iron grated, and without glass, like those of a prison, reached from the floor to the ceiling, and were furnished with thick, heavy shutters, being only closed to exclude the sun's rays, which they did effectually, and with them every particle of light. The floors were concrete, on which there was no carpet, mat, or covering of any kind. Floors of this description are very suitable to hot climates, at least in the sitting and eating rooms. They are cool, easily swept, and they do not harbour vermin. They are an especial security against rats, the concrete not at all agreeing with their masticators. They are, however, very uncomfortable in bed-rooms. Access was obtained to the dormitories from galleries, which ran round the three other sides of the quadrangle. These galleries, which were about eight feet in breadth and had massive wooden balustrades, afforded a cool and shady promenade. The whole structure greatly resembled those Elizabethan edifices, some of which remain in this country, and those old inns in the metropolis, as for instance the Spread Eagle, in Gracechurch-street, which yet stand as it were beyond their appointed hour, like guests, who, reluctant to leave, still linger, after the rest of the company have departed. There was nothing, however, peculiar in the house which I have described. Most of the Spanish residences within the walls of Havana, at least those of the wealthy, are similarly constructed.

The breakfast hour at Mrs. Almy's hotel was nine o'clock, dinner three, and tea seven. About seventy persons, male and female, sat down to table. The matutinal meal was very substantial and satisfactory. There were excellent tea and coffee, and, placed between every two guests, was a bottle of light claret, deliciously iced. Ice, and iced water, were also handed round. People who have never lived in the tropics are unable to conceive the luxury of a morning draught of iced water in those torrid regions. There was bread in a variety of forms, which was good, and very white. Bread is, or was, rather an expensive article in Havana. The flour of which it is made is procured from wheat grown on the high lands in Cuba; and there is, or was, a protective duty on all kinds of foreign grain. This duty was so high, that it amounted to a prohibition: at least, so I was informed. There were tender beefsteaks, mutton cutlets served up with tomatos, grilled and stewed fowls, and magnificent peach-fed Cincinnati hams, equal, if not superior in flavour to those from Yorkshire.

> The *ham* was a picture for painters to study,
> The fat was so white and the lean was so ruddy.

There were also omelets. At every table in Spain, or in a country belonging to Spain, if the cook be a Spaniard, there is sure to be an omelet. At breakfast, dinner, supper, there is the eternal omelet. It is as certain to be at a Spanish table as fowl and bacon at an Irish one. When an Irishman goes to an inn, he never thinks of ordering anything else for dinner. A Hibernian friend of mine told me that, once travelling on horseback through a certain part of Ireland, he stopped at a small roadside house of entertainment, to obtain refreshment for himself and his steed. The landlord appeared.

"Well, Pat, can you give me some dinner?"

"Can I give you some dinner! In coorse I can."

"What can you give me?"

"Oh, whatever your honour chooses to order."

"Can you give me a fowl and bacon, then?"

"The finest in Ireland."

"Then let me have it, and as soon as possible."

"You shall have it before you can count a hundred."

Half an hour elapsed—an hour—and no signs of dinner. My friend, getting impatient, went out to ascertain the cause of the delay. In the yard he saw the landlord, with a thick stick in his hand, creeping stealthily up to a crest-fallen, disconsolate-looking cock which had taken refuge in a corner.

"Why, landlord, you said I should have dinner before I could count a hundred."

"Be asy now,—I've been chasing that ould cock for the last half hour; I've got him into a corner now, and by the powers, your honour shall have dinner in less than no time."

But to return to the omelet. The Spanish omelet is a very different affair from the English dish bearing that name. The latter is a thin sort of pancake, tasting of nothing but onions, salt, pepper, and parsley. The Spanish omelet is an inch and a-half thick, generally contains fresh tomatos, and is flavoured with various herbs, with a soupçon of garlic. The best omelet which I ever tasted was served to me at the Dominica at Havana. It consisted of eggs, tomatos, macaroni, and sardines. We had also different kinds of fish, fried and stewed. Like bread, fish is an expensive article of food in Havana. Fishing is a Government monopoly, and no one is allowed to cast a net, or throw a line into the sea, but those to whom the privilege is farmed. The fishing-boats, which belong to the Government, are very pretty craft. The hull is painted green, the deck white, and each has a deep well, into which the live fish are cast. This well is so constructed, that, by means of a grating, fresh salt water—if I may so express myself—is constantly flowing in. This is an excellent contrivance for a tropical climate, where fish, if not kept alive, would be unfit to eat in a couple of hours. The dinner was on the same scale of abundance, and at this meal there was a great variety of unexceptionable vegetable,—not only those which are peculiar to the climate, but green peas, asparagus, French beans, vegetables marrow, and the finest cos lettuces I ever saw—all grown in Cuba. There was the same quantity of claret allotted to each guest as at breakfast, and no person called for a stronger wine, although sherry and Madeira might be had if any chose to ask—and pay for it.

Mrs. Almy was an agreeable looking, ladylike person, well dressed, and in good taste, and presided at the head of her table in an easy, quiet, unobtrusive manner, readily entering into conversation when observations were addressed to her, and ceasing to talk when further discourse might be considered exclusive and particular. There was a gentle dignity and soft severity in her demeanour which kept her guests in excellent order. Each person felt, without being told, that if he were guilty of any rudeness, or gave utterance to language unbecoming in a lady's presence, an unmistakable hint would immediately be given to him to withdraw, not only from the table, but from the hotel. I have already stated that about seventy guests, of both sexes, sat down to table. Of these some were Spanish and some were English; there were a few Germans, and one or two Russians, but the majority were Americans. There was an English Vice-consul, en route to some place or other, I forget where, who attracted much attention from those who sat near him. He had a round red face, *retrousse* nose, little piggish eyes, and a white, soft, fat hand, on one finger of which figured a colossal ring, containing a rose diamond of unusual dimensions. He was a thorough John Bull of the most taurine description—one of those Englishmen who carry with them wherever they go an atmosphere of London fog and Thames exhalation, who have Magna Charta, Bill of Rights, and Habeas Corpus written upon their foreheads; who have an independent elector, common council, select vestry air about them, and who, by their manners and conversation, lead foreigners to suppose (very erroneously) that Englishmen are the most conceited, dogmatical, dictatorial asses in the world. Although the thermometer was at 90 degrees, he wore his blue vice-consular coat buttoned up to the chin, for the purpose, I suppose, of developing his broad, manly chest, and in talking he flourished his white, fat hand, sparkling with the aforesaid rose diamond. He laughed obstreperously at his own jokes, and acknowledged those of others with a grin and a grunt. There was a tall, gaunt American, with a large, massive head, an expansive, well-developed forehead, a long cadaverous face, a quiet, dreamy eye, a slightly curved nose, and a projecting chin. Nature had originally intended him to be a gigantic, muscular man—that had been her design—but having constructed the frame, she suddenly struck work, and left him with the bones of a Goliath, but with scarcely the flesh of the son of Jesse. He looked like a Titan in a consumption, or a reformed Cyclops, who had abjured mutton and Greek flesh, and taken to vegetable diet. I found him to be a sensible, intelligent, gentlemanly man. He had been employed to lay down gas-pipes in Havana, and he now superintended the conduct of the works which had been established. There was another gentleman, also an American, who was known to the world, and admired by his countrymen, under the patronymic of Marsden. This individual was a lawyer. Whether he had arrived in that profession to the dignity of serjeant I do not know; but if he had, it would have been eclipsed by the much higher title which he had acquired in another—for he was a general. A sharp-featured, wrinkled, grey-haired man of about sixty, dressed in a loose brown jacket, very short trousers and white lambswool socks, above which, when he sat with his legs crossed, his naked, hirsute, sturdy calf was visible. He could put on the brazen face of a Bobadil, and assume the braggadocio airs of a Pistol, whilst the twinkle of his little blue eye and the crafty expression of his mouth gave him the appearance of a Pecksniff. Every pocket that he had was stuffed with papers. There were little, yellow, dirty bits of paper, covered with large scrawling handwriting, in the deep side-pockets of his jacket; there were papers in his trousers, and they were sticking, like the quills of a porcupine, out of his waistcoat. His hat was full of them. I once thought that I perceived some protruding from his shoes. At breakfast, at dinner, at tea,—at whatever time, and in whatever place, he was constantly looking through a bundle of these papers. He always appeared to be searching for a particular one, and he seemed never to find it. A heavy-looking fellow citizen—apparently from sixty-five to seventy years of age—always sat next to him. This gentleman appeared to be under his care and guardianship. Whatever General Marsden did, he did the like. He never partook of a dish without waiting to see what would be the choice of the General. If the General took a glass of wine he would help himself to precisely the same quantity. If the General laughed he distorted his face into a lugubrious smile. If the General picked his teeth, out would come from his pocket a huge piece of timber, with which he performed a similar operation upon the Tuscan architecture of his own mouth. He wore a glossy, brown, juvenile wig, which contrasted oddly with his heavy, bushy eyebrows, and narrow corrugated forehead. He had a complaining, dissatisfied expression of countenance, and he examined every person's face as if to find out if he had also some secret sorrow or vexation. It would have been "tarts and cheesecakes to him," as Sancho says, if he had discovered any one as wretched as himself. One day—about half-an-hour before dinner—as I was sitting alone in the saloon, this gentleman entered. He scanned me with an inquiring, scrutinising look. He opened his mouth as if to speak, but thinking better of it, shut it again. There was a mirror at each end of the room. He walked slowly up to one and looked at his tongue. He came thoughtfully back—went up to the other glass, and examined his eyes, opening them wide with his finger and thumb; he then heaved a deep sigh. Approaching to where I was seated, he, with a strong nasal twang, thus accosted me:—

"I guess you're a Britisher?"

"I have the honour to be one."

"I'm a citizen of the U—nited States, I am."

"Indeed!"

"Whare did you come from last? You ain't located here?"

"From ——"

"Was you riz there?"

"No."

"Where are you going?"

"To ——"

"What for?"

"For my health."

"What's the difficulty?"

I told him, and then inquired the object of his travelling.

"Like you, stranger,—health."

"May I ask what is the difficulty with you?"

"Worrification."

But there was one gentleman, who, more than all the rest, attracted my attention and excited my curiosity. He was also an American. He had a good-looking, intelligent face, a fair complexion, large piercing grey eyes, and light hair. He might be from five-and-twenty to thirty years of age. He was accompanied by his sister, who was considerably older. He ate sparingly, drank only water, and spoke to no one. Even to his sister, he addressed no further observations than what the attention of a dinner-table requires. Whatever happened to be the topic of conversation, or whosoever might be speaking, he appeared to take no notice of it. To the vapouring of the Vice-consul, to the braggadocio of the General, to the quiet, sensible remarks of the consumptive Titan, he turned a deaf ear. He was wrapped in himself. After dinner he would withdraw into the saloon, take a seat by the window, and fall into a deep reverie. One afternoon I determined, if possible, to draw him out. He seemed at first quite reluctant to converse, and his remarks were short and snappish. But, after a little time, I overcame his sullen taciturnity—he thawed, and gradually entered into conversation. I understood him to say that he was a doctor, practising at Mobile—that he had accompanied his sister to Havana, who had some business to transact in that city, and that he was then only waiting the arrival of the steamer to return to New Orleans. In the course of conversation he frequently became greatly excited, and spoke with vehemence and fluency, his grey eye lighting up and emitting sparks of fire. He inveighed in terms of indignation at the despotic Government of Cuba, at the excessive imposts upon articles of commerce, at the protective duties, and condemned in strong language his own Government for not taking possession of the island. "If the Government of the United States," he said, "did its duty, it would immediately send a powerful force and annex Cuba. Look at the vessels in the harbour—are they not almost all American? Are not the wealthiest merchants American? Are not their architects and engineers all American? Do they not import their furniture, their ironware, and most of their articles of commerce from America? Do they not send 20,000,000 dollars annually to the Spanish exchequer, which sum is almost exclusively obtained by means of American commerce? And see how they treat us. If an American dares to utter his sentiments freely, he is immediately pounced upon by some of their cowardly, dastardly, worthless soldiers, and clapped into the Morro Castle, or *Il Fuerta*. But if the American people had a voice in their Government, these things would not be submitted to."

I told him I did not understand him. "Were not the United States a Republic?"

"A republic! yes—but not an American Republic. A German Republic—an Irish Republic—but not an American Republic. The American people, the real American people—the educated classes, the wealthy merchants—are not represented in Congress, they have no voice in the government. The Northern States contain a mixed population, and the old Americans, whose families were attached to the soil long before the war of independence, are overwhelmed by a horde of filthy, swinish Germans, or low Irishmen, the very dregs of their own country, from which they have been driven, either by your despotic laws, or by their own crimes. Ignorant, drunken, worthless vagabonds, who are not fit to live in any country, and who, if I had my way, I would have lashed out of the United States, to feed the gibbets and people the gaols in their own land. Here they come in shoals, they are naturalised, and they become American citizens, and they rule everywhere. No respectable educated man need put up for Congress in the United States, the Germans, Irish, and other foreigners will have none but blackguards like themselves. The real, true Americans, men of education and property, seeing this state of things, leave public affairs to take their course, and attend only to their own private concerns. It is better, however, in the South. But mark me, this will and must come to an end before many years pass over. The Southern States will not *for* ever consent to be governed by the sweepings of the gaols, and the scum of foreign countries. We have got a will of our own, and we'll show it some day."

"Do you know," I said, "General Marsden, who is staying in this hotel?"

"No, I don't know him, but I have heard of him. He is a pettifogging lawyer, and parades his title of general wherever he goes. A general! I should like no better sport than, with a hundred stout Americans—real Southern Americans to the backbone—to meet an army commanded by such generals. He has got that ass with the brown wig in his clutches, and he'll take him back to New York as bare as the palm of my hand."

"Is he not in reality a general?"

"Oh, yes, he is a general, sure enough, and there are plenty like him. But I tell you, sir, if the Northern and Southern States ever come to blows, the former must have very different generals from him, ay, and colonels and captains too, or they'll fare the worse."

This man, so gentlemanly, so quiet, so apparently unobservant, when the conversation turned upon such topics as these, became furious—his utterance was rapid, his voice was raised, his usually pale face flushed, and his eyes flashed fire. But there was a strange fascination in the man, and every day I became more and more interested in him. At length the steamer in which he was to proceed to New Orleans arrived, and he prepared for departure. Just before he embarked he came to me, pale with rage.

"Look here," he said, "here is another instance of the extortion and rascality of these detestable Spaniards. I had got all my luggage on board, and was on the point of stepping into a boat, when I was stopped by a soldier.

"'Show me your passport,' said he.

"'There it is,' said I.

"'This won't do,' he said.

"'Why not?'

"'This passport must be viséd.'

"So I had to go to the office of the captain-general's secretary, and pay a doubloon for my passport being viséd, which doubloon of course goes into his own pocket. It is an abominable extortion."

When he had calmed down we shook hands, and he bade me farewell, saying kindly—

"If ever you should chance to come to Mobile, I shall be glad to see you. I have not got a splendid house, but I have got a comfortable one, and I will give you a hearty welcome. Ask for me, and any person will direct you to my residence."

"But you forget," said I, "you have not yet told me your name."

"True, true," he said; "it is William Walker."

Little did I, or could I, suppose, that this man would become the notorious filibuster, carrying fire and sword into a peaceful territory, drenching with blood the fertile plains of Nicaragua, and reducing its towns to ashes; little could I imagine that in a few short years he would be publicly shot by half-clad savage soldiers, as a robber, a pirate, and a murderer. How truly does the poor distracted Ophelia say, "We know what we are, but we know not what we may be."—*Once a Week.*

The Effects of Railway Travelling.—Mr. S. Solly, F.R.S., writes to the *Lancet*:—"My personal experience with regard to the effects of railway travelling may be given briefly. When perfectly well, I find no inconvenience from it; but if I am below par, or suffering from any congestion of the brain, the result of overwork or dyspepsia, and then take a long railway journey, it is certain to give me a headache, which I do not get ride of for a day or two. I always sit with my face to the engine, next to the window, which, as a rule, I prefer open, unless the weather is excessively cold. I do not think I ever got either catarrh or rheumatism from this exposure, as some would call it. I always read if the distance to be travelled is short; but I am sure that it is hurtful to read for any length of time on the rail. I know a public character who used to read incessantly even if his journey extended from Liverpool to London; but the result was that he was obliged to give up all brain work and amuse himself (to use his own words) with the saw and the billhook. I do not mean to say the brain-rest was required solely for the injury done on the rail, for he worked rather too hard at all times; but I am sure it increased the mischief tenfold. For nearly a twelvemonth he could not read at all without immediately bringing on pain in his head. By rest, change, and very little medicine, he has now nearly recovered, and will, I have every reason to believe, again, be again able to serve his country in the Senate, if not in the Cabinet. If I am quite well, I can sleep the whole night through almost as well in a railway carriage as in my bed. All these observations apply to first-class carriages. I soon found, even in early life, that I could not endure the rattle and vibration of a second-class carriage. In all cases of congestion of the brain, or a tendency to it, railway travelling is injurious. Only this morning I was visited by a patient, aged sixty-two, who had been suffering from congestion of the brain, which had been completely relieved by medicine, and twenty-four leeches to the temples. I had permitted him to go down to Reigate to see about a house previous to his residing there permanently, as he had retired from business, and intended to lead a very quiet life in that beautiful locality. He told me that he had felt perfectly well since his last visit to me, until he travelled up this morning by rail. The motion had reproduced the giddiness from which he had been free for more than a week. This case, perfect in itself, is only one among many that I could adduce in proof of my assertion that a brain disturbed by congestion is injuriously affected by motion on the rail."

Extensive Frauds on the Dusseldorf Bank.—Some days since we mentioned that a clerk in the Dusseldorf Bank had absconded with a large sum of money, and that a reward had been offered for his apprehension. Two days ago, a person of rather elegant exterior, and speaking French with a strong German accent, applied at the house of M. Rodrigues, a money-changer in the Passage Mires, and requested 300,000f. in French money for Dusseldorf notes. It was nearly four in the afternoon; and as the amount was large, and M. Rodrigues felt some suspicions about the affair, he gave him a cheque on the Bank of France, at the same time sending word privately to the bank to have the person who presented the cheque arrested. On the following morning the person who presented the cheque for payment was stopped, but he was only an intermediate agent, and stated to the police by whom he had been sent, so that the possessor of the notes was soon after arrested at his hotel while still in bed. He confessed that he had abstracted the notes from the Dusseldorf Bank, and said that he committed the robbery out of revenge against the director, who had refused to overlook a deficit in his account of eighty thalers. He said that he first went to Holland, and then came to Paris. Since he has been at the last-named place he has been spending a considerable amount of money, and among his other outlays he is said to have purchased a furnished house in the Rue de la Michodiere, the management of which he confided to a man, a perfect stranger to him, but who had rendered him some service since his arrival. A telegraphic despatch was sent to Dusseldorf, announcing the capture, while a person was also sent there to claim the reward of 30,000 thalers offered for his apprehension.—*Galignani.*

Character.—The most trifling actions that affect a man's credit are to be regarded. The sound of your hammer at five in the morning or nine at night, heard by a creditor, makes him easy six months longer; but if he sees you at a billiard-table, or hears your voice at a tavern, when you should be at work, he sends for his money the next day.—*Franklin.*

Equality.—So far is it from being true that men are naturally equal, no two people can be half an hour together but one shall acquire an evident superiority over the other.—*Dr. Johnson.*

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.—May 6.
Don Juan, 130 tons, Captain Arnold, from Brisbane 24th ultimo, R. Towns and Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—May 6.
Jenny Lind, for Rockhampton.
Diamantina (s.), for Wide Bay.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—May 6.
Cambodia, for Callao; Bonni... ...ting voyage; Earl of Hardwicke, for Shanghai, via Newcastle; Golden Spring, for Melbourne; Nile, for Honolulu, via Newcastle; Wild Wave, for Wellington; Urara (s.), for Clarence River.

CLEARANCES.—May 6.
Wild Wave, brig, 191 tons, Captain Vandervord, for Wellington. Passengers—Miss Wilson, Mr. and Master Davis.
Diamantina, (s.), Captain Knight, for Wide Bay. Passengers—Miss Kelly, and four in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—May 6.
Commerce, from Richmond River, with 25,000 feet pine, 20,000 feet cedar, 4000 boards, 2000 staves; George, Louisa Maria, Otago, Lavina, Little Pet, Edward, Scotia, Guiding Star, Tiger, Volunteer, from Newcastle, with 853 tons coal; Magnet, from the Hawkesbury, with 800 bushels maize, 400 dozen oranges, 1 coop fowls, 2 cases eggs; Woolloomooloo, from Macleay River, with 1550 bushels maize; Hunter (s.), from Wollongong and Kiama, with 180 kegs butter, 40 pigs and calves, 2 horses, 20 cases eggs, 450 bags potatoes, 60 bags wheat, 30 bags bran; Nil Desperandum, Maid of the Lake, from Lake Macquarie, with 86,000 shingles, 4 tons fish; Peahen, from Brisbane Water, with 7000 feet timber, 1000 felloes; City of Newcastle (s.), from Morpeth, with 151 hides, 121 bags maize, 196 bales hay, 3 coops poultry, 5 cases eggs, 4 pigs, 120 sheep, 2 horses, 52 bags oysters, 16 casks tallow, 28 cases fruit, 1 calf.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—May 6.
Louisa Maria, Athol, Margaret and Mary, Little Pet, Margaret, Liberty, Scotia, Guiding Star, Grafton, for Newcastle; Nowra, for Wollongong; Nil Desperandum, Maid of the Lake, for Lake Macquarie; Peahen, for Brisbane Water; Exchange, for Jervis Bay; Perseverance, for Bellambi.

IMPORTS.—May 6.
Don Juan, from Brisbane: 327 hides, 97 casks tallow, Mort and Co.; 74 hides, 6 bales wool, 2 hogsheads tallow, Towns and Co.; 112 hides, Order.

EXPORTS.—May 6.
Telegraph (s.), for Brisbane: 10 cases old tom, 6 cases brandy, J. Bros; 1 case opium, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.; 2 packages tobacco, 6 packages tea, 30 bags sugar, 20 bags flour, 10 bags maize, 15 bags potatoes, 93 packages, Chapman and Co.; 5 hogsheads brandy, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 25 cases geneva, N. Giffard; 10 packages tea, 16 packages, W. Douglass, 10 cases hock, 6 cases beer, 30 packages tea, 20 bags maize, 15 packages, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 45 mats sugar, 16 bags potatoes, 11 packages, Meillon and Son; 3 packages, Lasseter; 2 casks, Vennard and Stevens; 1 case, W. H. Paling; 21 cheeses, 29 packages, J. and S. Thompson; 2 kegs, Weekes and Co.; 1 case, Hoffnung and Co.; 3 packages, Saddington and Sons; 2 packages R. Craig; 1 horse, Hassell; 5 packages, J. Isaacs; 2 carts, J. Worster; 2 horses, 1 buggy, Plews; 1 case, Goldsmid; 1 bale, C. Rush; 17 horses, How, Thomson, and Co. 2 horses, Henry; 1 horse, Kennedy; 3 horses, 1 buggy, M'Leay; 141 bars iron, 25 drums oil, 36 blocks, 24 packages, Iredale and Co.; 20 bags flour, 11 bags salt, 9 packages, H. Beit; 1 bale, Alderson and Sons; 4 rolls leather, Breeze; 5 cases, Keep and Parsons; 24 packages, C. Scott and Co.; 1 case, E. Curtiss; 2 cases, Biddell, Brothers; 2 packages, C. Phillips; 21 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 1 package, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 6 cases, Frazer and Co.; 100 bags flour, A. S. N. Co.; 1 case, A Lenehan; 24 cases oil, 28 packages, Davey and Hunter; 8 cases, F. Geard; 3 packages, Stanford and Co.; 51 bars iron, Friend and Son; 22 bars 11 packages iron, J. Keep; 1 case, E Penfold; 30 bags flour, 34 bags bran, T. C. Breillat; 36 packages, Levicks and Co.; 15 packages, J. Murphy; 4 packages, Coates; 2 packages, Young, Lark, and Co.; 2 kegs, J. Caldwell; 1 case, Elliott, Brothers; 19 packages, Housman; 3 packages, A. Cornwall; 1 boat, R. Walker; 15 bags potatoes, W. W. Davis; 2 cases, J. M'Lean; 20 drums turps, 2 packages, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 3 cases, G. Ward; 4 packages, Ashdown and Co.; 18 bags potatoes, H. Palser; 100 bags potatoes, Ferris, Son, and Co.; 2 cases, J. Sands; 1 case, Parrot, Brothers; 1 case, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 1 case, Church, Brothers; 2 cases, Giles and Co.; 20 bags potatoes, 10 packages, Woodward; 28 bags potatoes, M'Nab; 3 bags flour, Barker and Co.; 85 bags potatoes, 11 packages, P. James; 1 case, Australian Joint Stock Bank; 3 packages, Moore and Co.; 1 horse, C. Martyn; 6 bags maize, 23 bags potatoes, J. Hughes; 16 cases fruit, Andrews; 208 bags fruit, M'Kanney; 2 packages, Younger and Son; 83 bags potatoes, 2 kegs, C. Bond; 1 cask beer, R. and F. Tooth; 217 bags potatoes, 55 cases fruit, Hardy; 2 kegs, Williams; 82 bags potatoes, 22 bags oats, 4 packages, Griffiths.
Wild Wave, for Wellington: 5 quarter-casks whisky, 133 bags sugar, 60 boxes soap, 2 casks, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 10 bags pepper, Baar and Co.; 20 dozen buckets, 20 nests tubs, 26 packages, Payten and Day; 60 boxes soap, 2 quarter-casks brandy, 11 packages, Franck, Brothers, and Co.; 84 bags maize, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 1 case, J. Bowden; 5 packages, Prince, Bray, and Co.; 7 packages, M. Jessen; 7 packages, Hoffnung and Co.; 18 pots, 54 packages, Levick and Co.; 7 packages, J. Keep; 30 dozen pails, 20 nests tubs, Gilfillan and Co.; 6 drays, 25 cases whisky, 25 cases brandy, 20 cases old tom; 150 cases geneva, W. Andrews; 5 barrels coffee, 5 hogsheads, 5 quarter casks, 60 cases brandy, 5 hogsheads rum, 90 cases geneva, 15 cases ginger brandy 20 quarter-casks wine, 70 packages tea, 23 cases bitters, 2 cases chicory, 10 cases claret, G. Moss; 280 bags sugar, M. Moss and Co.; 63 packages tea, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 70 packages tea, Croom and Co.; 294 bags sugar, Colonial Sugar Company; 1 package tea, Watkins and Leigh; 125 boards, 8 packages sashes, 35 doors, 5 bales bags, J. Vandervord; 30 packages, J. Andrews; 12 packages, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 31 bags sugar, 58 packages tea, 247 packages rope, 496 packages, D. Davis.

SHIPS' MAILS.
Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—
For Callao.—By the Cambodia, this day, at noon, if not underway.
For Wellington and Port Cooper.—By the Wild Wave, this day, at noon, if not underway.
For Auckland.—By H. M. S. Fawn, this day, at noon, if not underway.
For Port Cooper.—By the Heather Bell, this day, at noon.
For Grafton.—By the Urara (s.), this day, at 5.30 p.m.
For Hongkong.—By the Dunphaile Castle, this day, at noon.
For Melbourne.—By the Wonga Wonga (s.), on Saturday, at 2.30 p.m.

Custom House, Entered Outwards.—May 6, Kate, barque, 341 tons, Captain Jones, for Auckland; Native Lass, schooner, 106 tons, for Melbourne; Melbourne schooner, 53 tons, Captain Grant, for Melbourne; Marie Amelie, barque, 233 tons, Captain Rose, for New Caledonia; Fox, schooner, 158 tons, Captain Phillips, for New Zealand.
H.M.S. Fawn has returned to her moorings from the Dry Dock, and is reported to leave for the South Sea Islands this day.
The A. S. N. Company's steamship City of Sydney arrived in Hobson's Bay at twelve o'clock Monday night.

Exports from the port of Morpeth to Sydney during the week ending 3rd May.

Bacon, 5 bales	£18	Maize, 5727 bushels	£1002
Barley, 30 bushels	9	Pigs, 141	141
Bran, 108 bags	27	Pumpkins, 59 bags	29
Calves, 8	8	Potatoes, 5 bags	14
Cattle, 5	15	Poultry, 26 coops	65
Coals, 340 tons	204	Sheep, 400	240
Eggs, 22 boxes	66	Sheepskins, 5 bales	45
Flour, 220 bags	286	Tallow, 56 casks	550
Hay, 755 trusses	906	Wheat, 141 bushels	82
Hides, 369	221	Wool, 212 bales	6360
Horses, 6	126		

NEWCASTLE.
DEPARTURES.
April 5.—Siam, ship, Graves, for San Francisco, with 1000 tons coal. Passengers—Mrs. Graves, Mr. Boston, Captain Welsh, and Grimes, and 40 in the steerage.
April 5.—A. H. Badger, barque, Marshall, for Melbourne, with 530 tons coal.

Port Stephens Light.—On the evening of the 1st instant, the light at the entrance of the harbour of Port Stephens was, for the first time, exhibited. It is of the kind known as "flashing," showing a flash of white and red light alternately every minute. The knoll on which the lighthouse is built is sixty-six feet above the sea, and the structure itself is sixty, so that an altitude of 126 is obtained for the light, which will render it visible from a ship's deck at a distance of about seventeen miles in clear weather. In the official advertisement will be found its relative bearings and distances to the neighbouring localities, as well as its geographical position. This will, without doubt, be a great boon to vessels frequenting that port, especially in bad weather, when it is often availed of as a place of refuge. The harbour is an excellent one, and this light will do away with any difficulty in approaching it by night.—*Newcastle Chronicle.*

PORT OF SYDNEY.

IMPORTS.—May 6.

Ale, 10 hogsheads	£70	Glassware, 3 packages	£198
Beer, 20 hogsheads	208	Glass, 70 boxes	68
Brandy, 2 hogsheads	50	Hay, 20 tons	170
Books, 2 packages	170	Hardware, 5 packages	180
Boots, 333 packages	6360	Nails, 49 kegs	70
Clocks, 4 cases	75	Oil, 470 barrels	2000
Drapery, 263 packages	14,900	Oilstores, 240 packages	380
Dyewares, 2 casks	20	Rum, 28 hogsheads	240
Effects, 2 packages	45	Sugar, 30 tons 2721 bags	3100
Fancy goods, 30 packages	236	Stationery, 1 case	20
Geneva, 600 cases	470	White lead, 360 kegs	180

[By Electric Telegraph.]
MELBOURNE.
ARRIVALS.
May 5.—Harriet Nicholson, from Java; Clio, from Mauritius; H.M.S. Miranda, from Sydney.
DEPARTURE.
May 5.—Wonga Wonga (s.), for Sydney.

BRISBANE.
DEPARTURE.
May 6.—Prince of Wales (s.), for Sydney.

WINDS AND WEATHER.
May 6, 9 a.m.

Brisbane	W.	dull, cloudy.
Tenterfield	...	no report.
Armidale	S.	cloudy.
Tamworth	calm	dull.
Murrurundi	N.W.	very gloomy.
Newcastle	W.	cloudy.
Mudgee	calm	fine.
Bathurst	W.S.W.	fine.
Goulburn	calm	cloudy.
Braidwood	W.	cloudy.
Yass	S.W.	cloudy.
Gundagai	S W.	cloudy.
Wagga Wagga	calm	cloudy, like rain.
Kiandra	S.W.	raining.
Albury	N.E.	fine.
Deniliquin	S.	fine.
Queenscliff	W.	fine.

STATE OF THE LINES.
Intercolonial, communication perfect.
Northern " "
Kiandra " "
Western " "
Railway " "
South Head " "
Adelaide " "

SYDNEY HEADS.

	Time.	Winds.	Remarks.
May 6.	8.30 a.m.	N.W.	Moderate, and cloudy.
	Noon.	S.	Fresh, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	S.S.E.	Ditto, and ditto.

SYDNEY OBSERVATORY.
Latitude, 33·51·41. Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.
The time ball is dropped accurately at one o'clock Sydney mean time, or 14h. 55m. 14s. Greenwich mean time.

Meteorological Observations taken at 9 a.m.
May 6th, 1862.

Station.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max. shade.	Min. shade.	Rain gauge.	Direction of wind.	Force of wind.	Extent of cloud.
Albury ...	29·426	64·	0	0	0	0	0	N.E.	1	5
Goulburn	27·842	57·	47·	44·	69·	60·	0	0	0	10
Bathurst	27·806	58·	M.	0	70·	37·	0	WSW	0	6
Windsor...	29·940	58	55·1	52·	80·5	49	0	ESE	1	10
Newcastle	30·000	60·	60·2	54·2	80·7	54·1	0	W.	2	8

STATE OF WEATHER.
May 6.—Albury, fine; Goulburn, cloudy; Bathurst, fine; Windsor, fine; Newcastle, cloudy, dull.

DIARY.
MEMORANDA TO THE NEXT PUBLICATION.

1862. May.		Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	High Water. Morn.	High Water. After
7	Wednesday	6 48	5 12	2 2	2 25

Moon.—First Quarter, 7th instant, 1h. 29m. p.m.

The Sydney Morning Herald

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1862.

We earnestly hope that the anticipation of our correspondent may prove correct, that the miners and their employers may become reconciled, and thus prevent the further growth of a mischief of no common proportions. If the miners are to strike, coals will be dear, ships thrown out of employment, and owners suffer great loss. The port of Newcastle will see those prospects opened before it eclipsed, and the production of coal in other colonies stimulated by a bounty, wrung from the despoiled consumers of New South Wales. It often happens, that the quarrel between workmen and their employers entails slight and temporary suffering, and that reconciliation recovers at once the abandoned ground; but it cannot be so in the great interest involved in these collisions of capital and labour. Even the very rumour of a difference of which the result is uncertain, will deter adventure, and the effect may be felt in the desertion of the port long after reconciliation has been accomplished. These are considerations which we hope will have their weight and move both the employers and the employed to seek a cordial understanding and some method of permanently settling those points of difference which are inevitable between them.

Our readers are all sufficiently acquainted with the mystery of coal mines to know that they present continual occasions of strife. The industry of the coal miner is peculiarly liable to variation. The depth of the seam, the nature of the covering, or the substratum, the length of the drive, the quality of the coal, all form, like the glasses of the kaleidoscope, combinations liable to perpetual change,—thus affecting labour and its fair remuneration. Beside all this, the industry of the miner must be ruled by the same causes which alter the relations of capital and labour in other pursuits. If there be a greater or a smaller demand, or if the general price of labour be high or low, the wages of the miners must change, and on both sides these considerations should have their influence.

It is most desirable that both the companies and the miners should rise above the old quarrels of English collieries, where things are essentially different. Capital cannot maintain the same absolute control here that it can exercise in the old country, especially when we remember that congenial employment at the gold-fields always offers an alternative when the interest or obstinacy of the miner inclines him to a strike. On the other hand, the protection of labour by unions is less necessary, even if desirable. It is only possible, therefore, to maintain steadily the relations between employers and the employed by giving to mining industry somewhat superior attractions, and by treating the mining classes with unvarying openness and liberality.

We are quite aware, and have never failed to express our views of the injustice and capriciousness of many strikes. At the same time they entail so much loss upon the mining classes, often amounting to intense physical suffering, that we can hardly suppose that they will readily fall in with them, unless under some strong impression of right or probability of ultimate success. It is for the employers to deal liberally and fairly in the estimate of that right, and to judge calmly of that probability of success. It is useless for any parties to take an angry position, and to defy the strength of their opponents, but mining, like all other callings, must be treated as a matter of simple exchange between those who have labour to sell and those who buy it. Every attempt on the part of the miners to coerce or compel should be resisted with decision, just as we should resist any other attempt at robbery. But it must be fully admitted that they have the right to dispose of their labour to the best advantage, and they must be met on their own terms where no better can be enforced. On the other hand, by overstraining an accidental power they may drive capital from the branch of enterprise in which they are interested, and thus prevent the natural and healthy advance of wages, which must attach to their particular kind of labour in the rising market. It is only fair to remember that the employment of the miner is a very hard one, and that he is exposed to many risks and dangers. He should therefore have the full benefit of the value of such labour in the Australias. Nor must it be forgotten that the improvements of the age, by which mechanical is substituted for mere brute power, must communicate advantages to all—even those whose physical toil is all but undiminished. They will be better paid, and thus take their share in the general advancement of science and mechanics, and they are entitled to to it. The public have, however, a right to complain when any class of men attempt to monopolise an employment, and especially at the result being to increase far beyond their peculiar gain, the cost to the general public. Monopolies have never, in the long run, benefited the labouring classes. On the contrary, the abolition of the Corn Laws, and the improvement of machinery, have been in almost every instance the cause of a rise in general wages, and a larger dividend of enjoyment to the mechanic and labourer.

On the case now under dispute we should certainly refuse to pronounce any decided judgment. If the bargain such as the miners allege existed, it was unbusiness-like. The tender of peculiar facilities in exchange for peculiar difficulties, without either being exactly measurable is just the way to introduce strife and contention. If, however, the point at issue is so small as represented, we do not think that either party can be wise in refusing a compromise, or even relinquishing some slight advantage, in order to secure the trade of the port and the prosperity of the mining interest. Is it not possible that some plan can be devised by which such disputes may be settled without a long harassing conflict, and without such damage to the consuming classes? Would it not be possible to confide in some authority in whose decision both the employers and miners should concur to settle all these small disputes, at least for a time—say for twelve months, during which, at any rate, there might be no element of uncertainty? No doubt arbitration, where two interests are in conflict, is rarely satisfactory to either party, if it be just, but it is a disgrace to modern civilisation that masses of labour should be lost, and hundreds of families impoverished in a mere trial of strength upon some question of which the merits are so obscure that no man can venture to say which party is absolutely right.

Sir Dominic Daly, the new Governor of South Australia, has signalised his entrance upon his office by proposing that all the Australian colonies should join in the adoption of a common tariff. The proposal is no novelty, but perhaps it is just as well that Sir Dominic should be ignorant of past transactions, for they are not very well calculated to make anyone sanguine of rapid or brilliant results. At any rate it can do no harm to ventilate the question again, even if no very decided step is taken towards a settlement of it. Sooner or later a uniform tariff will have to be submitted to; and the more ample the preliminary discussion, the more satisfactory the final settlement may possibly be.

The inconvenience of a variety of tariffs is obvious to any one. That conterminous colonies, separated only by nominal frontier lines, with populations of the same race, engaged in very nearly the same branches of industry, should all levy different rates of duties, looks to a stranger like foolish arbitrariness. Because each colony can do as it likes, it would seem to have chosen to be different from its neighbours in the mere wantonness of liberty.

A common tariff, agreed to by common consent, and unalterable again except by common consent, would be a great comfort to the mercantile community, to shippers abroad, and to importers here. There would be a fixed basis for mercantile calculations, and large operations could be planned without the risk of being spoiled by sudden and inconvenient alterations of duty. Even fixity for fixity's sake would not be without its advantages. We are so given to alterations—so fond of calling every alteration a reform—so proud, in fact, of the power to turn everything topsy-turvy—from the Constitution downwards, that a session of Parliament is thought to be barren which does not involve some organic change. This restless fondness for change—this inability to give any policy a fair trial, is one of the manifestations of democratic impatience, against which it is necessary to protest; and it would be something gained even if the tariff were tabooed, at least for a time, and made sacred against alteration. A fixed tariff, even though not the best possible, would in some respects be better than those incessant perturbations and combinations, partly proposed and partly realised, which the last ten years have witnessed.

The great Athenian lawgiver is said to have exacted from his countrymen a promise that they would not alter the form of government he had devised for them until his return from his travels—travels nominally in search of further knowledge, but from which he never intended to return. It was not the least proof of his wisdom that he saw the weak point of popular government, and knew it to be better for a mercurial people to abide religiously by institutions which were admittedly imperfect, than to enjoy unbridled license to change at at every passing popular whim. But we have no Solons; and if we had we should never think of electing them, or minding what they said.

The convenience of a fixed common tariff is scarcely a matter of dispute. But in proposing it, we must not conceal the difficulties in the way of its adoption. It is sometimes assumed that a well-devised tariff would suit all the colonies equally well. But this is partly an error. The different colonies have different internal necessities; and they not only differ from one another, but they differ from themselves at different stages of their growth, or at different variations in their destiny. The best tariff for one colony would not necessarily be the best for all; nor would what is most suitable for a year of prosperity be most suitable for one of adversity. The tariff is one of the first resources of a distressed financier, and, if it were fixed, other flexible forms of taxation would be required to make up occasional deficiencies. But no such other taxes exist at present. Next to the Customs revenue, the land revenue is the great source of income. But this cannot be increased or diminished at pleasure. Sales cannot be forced—least of all in times of depression, while the revenue from leaseholds can only be arbitrarily increased by such a violation of the public contracts as would brand the Legislature with dishonour. It may be expected, therefore, that each colony will be chary of parting with its present power to adapt its tariff to its changing necessities. Victoria has just attained to the dignity of a national debt of eight millions. This necessitates devoting half a million sterling to the payment of interest on that debt, and this necessity is coeval with a falling off in the revenue at the rate of about £400,000 a-year, with the compulsory abandonment of part of the gold duty, and with a threatened abstraction of part of the mining population. In the absence of direct taxation, which, except for municipal purposes, no colony has as yet ventured to introduce, how are such deficiencies to be met if the tariff offers no resource.

Then, again, there is the protectionist question to be dealt with. In each of the colonies there is a protectionist party—in a different stage of development. At present, happily, this party is everywhere in a minority, but who is to say how long it will remain so. The fact that it patronises an exploded fallacy is no security against its growing influence; on the contrary, it would be quite in harmony with the perversity of colonial politics to accept the fact as an augury the other way. Should the cry for protection become more clamorous, we may be quite sure that obsequious Ministers will coquet with it. In this dubious state of affairs, how are we to dream of fixing a tariff? If fixed on a tree trade basis, the protectionists would disturb the arrangement the very first time they were powerful enough in any one colony to do so.

Before long, Sir Dominic Daly will become familiar in South Australia with the cry of "free distillation." That cry means one of two things—either protection to native distillation, or the loss of the greater part of the revenue on imported spirits. Whatever may be the case with South Australia, the other colonies are not in a position to part with the Customs' revenue from spirits. A common tariff would involve either that South Australia, which is taking the lead as a wine-producing colony, should abandon the demand for free distillation, or else that the other colonies, where vignerons are less numerous or important, should consent to part with their revenue from imported spirits. Is either arrangement likely to be come to?

The determination of the tariff is partly an economical and partly a political question. The separate colonies are not alike, either in their commercial or their political condition, and their own condition in both these respects varies at different times. It is this double variation that will make it so difficult to combine the different interests, and in the absence of a federation to compel an adhesion to uniformity.

By Electric Telegraph.
[From our Correspondents.]

MELBOURNE.

Tuesday, 8 p.m.

The Civil Service Bill is now occupying the attention of the Assembly. Mr. Reid has been unseated by the Election Committee, and Mr. Orr declared duly elected.

The Chief Secretary announced that sergeants Kelly and Brown, who brought charges against the Commissioner, have been dismissed.

Gold has been found in the neighbourhood of Studly and Toorak, but not in paying quantities.

The Victoria, steamship, is under orders to proceed to the entrance of Gipps' Land lakes, to endeavour to discover a navigable channel.

The Aldinga has arrived from Otago. The mining news is flat; she brings no gold.

Flour market depressed.

ADELAIDE.

Tuesday, 8 p.m.

The Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution recommending the Government to take steps for withdrawing from the present ocean postal contract, with a view to negotiate for the establishment of two distinct services; the Imperial Government to carry the mail to either Galle or the Mauritius, and the Australian Government the other portion.

The Colleen Bawn has been chartered to take flour to London.

Messrs. Green, Parr, and Co. sold to-day the cargo of sugars by the Jane, at the following rates:—Ration, £26 10s. to £28; yellow, £35 to £36; crystal, £42.

Flour continues dull at £10 10s. to £11 per ton; wheat, 4s. per bushel.

ALBURY.

Tuesday, 8 p.m.

In consequence of the approaching visit of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, Albury presented an exceedingly lively appearance at an early hour on Saturday morning, large numbers of people having congregated round the Court-house by eight o'clock, to attend a meeting convened by the Mayor, for the purpose of forming a procession to proceed to Erist's Hotel, at Eight Mile Creek, and from thence to escort the hon. gentleman into the town. All the available buildings on the road from the entrance of the town were decorated with flags and fanciful devices made of the branches of the wattle and gum tree, besides three triumphal arches thrown across the main streets. The first of these, in Diewa-street, from the Rose Hotel to Dr. Barnett's, bore a banner inscribed "Welcome to Albury." The next crossing, from the Exchange Hotel to the Commercial Bank, with "Cowper and Progress," on a banner; and the third arch was opposite Field's, Horse and Jockey Hotel, with "Advance Albury," for its emblem. The cavalcade reached the first arch about noon, and the Premier was greeted with repeated cheers. Mr. Cowper was driven in a buggy by Mr. Kidd, and followed by most of the notables of the town in their various equipages, with a considerable number of equestrians bringing up the rear. After passing through the principal streets they crossed the bridge over the Murray, returning immediately direct to the Court-house. The procession then dispersed to admit of the hon. gentleman taking a few hours' rest after his fatiguing journey.

The Mayor, attended by the aldermen, Government officials, and influential inhabitants of the town assembled at the Court-house at four o'clock, and upon the Colonial Secretary taking his seat on the right hand of the Mayor, supported by Captain Brownrigg, P.M., an address engrossed on parchment was read by the town clerk, and presented to him. After replying to this in a short speech, the Premier received another address numerously signed by the inhabitants of the district for miles around, to which he replied in a more lengthy speech, remarking in the course of it that he had been informed that he was coming into quite a nest of grumblers, whereas he found it quite the reverse, and that from his reception here he should always look upon that day as one of the happiest in his life. In the evening fifty or sixty gentlemen sat down to a banquet at the Exchange Hotel, the Mayor in the chair, and Mr. J. T. Fallon vice-chairman. After the customary loyal toasts, the health of the Colonial Secretary was drunk, and responded to by Mr. Cowper.

On Sunday, about ten o'clock at night, the German residents, to the number of about seventy, went out to Captain Brownrigg's, where Mr. Cowper was staying, and, lighted by variegated lamps, serenaded with some of their melodies, giving at the close three hearty cheers for the representative of Government.

On Monday night, a grand ball in honour of the occasion, was held in the large room of the Exchange Hotel. About 150 persons were present, and the festivities were kept up till towards morning.

A deputation from the Municipal Council of Chiltern, having waited on the Colonial Secretary, he went to-day to see their town, and inspect some of the large mines of that district.

Mr. Cowper proposes leaving Albury to-morrow morning, and expects to arrive at Wagga Wagga at night.

Coroner's Inquests.—The City Coroner held an inquest at the Canterbury Arms, Canterbury, on Monday, on the body of a female infant, named Pennel M'Leod, aged four months. It appeared from the evidence that the child had been suffering from thrush for some weeks—sometimes severely, and sometimes to a less extent—and had had borax and honey, with other things administered to it. No medical man had, however, seen the child, the parents being too poor to pay any one for his services. The little sufferer gradually got worse, and expired on Sunday last. Verdict—"Died from natural causes."—Another inquest was held by the Coroner on the same day, at the St. Ann's Hotel, Bark Huts, Liverpool Road, touching the death of a child, named George Waite, aged seven months. The child, it appeared, was prematurely born, and had been sick from its birth. Various medicines were administered, but without success, and the child having sunk exhausted, expired in its mother's arms on Saturday morning last. Verdict—"Died from natural causes."—The City Coroner held an inquest yesterday, at the Blue Bell Inn, corner of Kent and Market streets, on the body of a child named William John Barnett, aged six weeks. It appeared from the evidence of a neighbour of the deceased infant's parents, that the child had not been thriving, and latterly it appeared so sickly that the mother was advised to get it baptised, in order that it might receive the rites of Christian burial, should the fears of the parents, in reference to its life, be realised; and accordingly the child was baptised on Sunday last. In the evening several friends of the parents came to the house by invitation to celebrate the christening, when drinking and feasting was kept up till a late hour. The parents retired to bed about one a.m., and three hours afterwards the father found his child lying dead by his side. He rose immediately, and called in Dr. Moon, who attended, and pronounced the child dead. Dr. Moon was of opinion, from the appearance of the child's body that it died from suffocation. There were marks on the body indicating that a heavy weight had been resting upon it. The jury found that the child had come by its death by being overlain, and they exculpated the parents from all blame.

Suicide.—A man named James Fawcett, aged about forty-seven years, committed suicide by cutting his throat at his residence, Jane-street, Balmain, yesterday morning. Various rumours are in circulation as to the probable cause of the wretched man committing self-destruction, but full particulars will, doubtless, be elicited at the inquest appointed to be held at the Albion Hotel, Balmain, at noon, to-day.

Entrances for the Singleton Races.—Great Handicap: Warrior, 5 years old; Ben Bolt, aged; Becky Sharp; Langolee, 4 years old; Wild Dayrell, aged; War Eagle, aged. Maiden Plate: Traveller, 3 years old; Magnet, 4 years old; Eva, 2 years old; The Nun, 4 years old; Jenny Lind, 3 years old; Volunteer, 3 years old. St. Leger, 3-year olds: The Nun, Traveller, Ingolton, Countess.—*Singleton Times.*

SYDNEY FEMALE REFUGE.

The annual meeting in connection with the Sydney Female Refuge was held yesterday evening, in the Temperance Hall. At the time fixed for the commencement of the proceedings the rain fell smartly, and the aspect of the night was very threatening. The attendance consequently was not numerous, but, considering the state of the weather, it was by no means discouraging, and the number of ladies present, in proportion to the gentlemen who attended, was rather a reflection upon the sterner sex.

On the platform were the Very Rev. the Dean of Sydney, the Hon. George Allen, Esq., M.L.C.; the Rev. J. Eggleston, the Rev. W. Slatyer, the Rev. A. Thomson, the Rev. Mr. Rees, the Hon. A. M'Arthur, Esq., M.L.C.; Mr. Caldwell, M.L.A.; Mr. T. C. Breillat, and Mr. Turville.

The meeting was commenced with prayer, offered by the Dean of Sydney.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, took the chair.

The Chairman, after remarking that it was a matter of great regret that the weather had proved so unpropitious, said, As there is prepared a list of several eloquent and accomplished speakers who are to address you, I shall not trouble you with any general observations, but only say that I have much pleasure in being present on this occasion—that I consider it a paramount duty to do so—and also that by so attending I wish to testify that both Lady Young and I take the warmest possible interest in the object and proceedings of the society. (Cheers.) Lady Young had the honour of laying the foundation-stone of the new building, and she has more than once visited the institution. (Cheers.) I think the objects of the institution are such as to commend themselves to every benevolent mind. If it is an object and a delight to stretch out a helping hand to those who are oppressed and miserable, it is scarcely possible to find any class of people more oppressed and miserable than the unfortunate creatures whom it is the object of this society to rescue. Sometimes, indeed, they may attempt to bury their feelings, but I believe that, if they were approached in a kindly manner and in their softer moments, there is not one of them who would not admit she was thoroughly miserable. The object, therefore, must commend itself to every benevolent mind of either sex:—to every woman, because she sees that those for whom she has a fellow-feeling have sunk beneath temptations over which she herself has triumphed, and who are exposed to calamities from which she is happily exempt. It commends itself to men who have the same feelings of pity and sympathy for these wretched outcasts; and they are in addition bound to make some reparation for that great evil which the vice or recklessness of their brethren may have inflicted upon them. (Hear, hear.) In a public point of view it is most desirable to put some check upon the practices which necessarily result from the vagrant habits of these unfortunates, and from the evil practices of those who have induced him to adopt such a course of life. No doubt, in every great city, where large masses of population are brought together—where there is much ignorance, and great pressure of distress—it almost necessarily follows that there will be numbers who, from the temptations of poverty and the stings of want, will be driven to evil courses, and who will spread their meshes for the young and inexperienced. It is most desirable in every way to check this. (Hear, hear.) I believe that measures of police can scarcely be applied with great effect, but means such as those contemplated by the Sydney Female Refuge Society may, I think, be applied with great effect. (Cheers.) I believe this institution will be found to be one of the chief modes of remedying that evil which, if unchecked, will prove a cankering and spreading sore that will eat into the best interests and the very vitals of society. (Cheers.)

The Rev. Mr. Rees (from Melbourne), in the absence of the secretary (the Rev. S. C. Kent) from indisposition, read the following

REPORT.

The various charitable institutions of this city may be regarded as to some extent embodying and expressing the practical and preceptive part of our holy religion.

Our gracious Saviour during His earthly mission cared not only for the souls but also for the bodies of men. He provided not only for our spiritual, but also for our physical necessities; and, more than this, He constituted the poor His representatives, and taught His disciples that He would ever regard an act of kindness done to them as done to Himself. Those societies which have for their object the relief of the indigent and homeless, the sick and afflicted, are specially favoured by Him by whom the hungry were fed, and who went about doing good, opening the eyes of the blind, unstopping the ears of the deaf, restoring the limbs of the maimed, and removing fever, and palsy, and insanity. In our ragged schools and destitute children and orphan asylums we find expressed the merciful disposition of Him who took children in His arms, and laid His hands upon them and blessed them; and in our Female Refuge we seem yet to hear Him saying to the fallen and the outcast, "Neither do I condemn thee; go, and sin no more."

It is the duty of your committee to present the thirteenth annual report of the Sydney Female Refuge.

Sixteen women were inmates of the institution at the commencement of the past year. Fifty-six were admitted between the 31st of December, 1860, and the 31st of December, 1861. Of these, fourteen left the Refuge without permission, thirteen were dismissed at their own request, three were transferred to the House of the Good Shepherd, two were sent to the Benevolent Asylum, two were removed to the Infirmary, three were expelled for bad conduct, six were restored to their friends, thirteen were sent to situations, and sixteen remained in the institution. Seventy-two women, then, in all, during the past year have been the recipients of your charity. Seven of these have been cared for by other benevolent societies; sixteen entered upon the new year under your own care; and at least nineteen others were directly benefited.

Your committee rejoice to know that the proportion of those who are rescued from an abandoned and vicious life in connection with this institution is greater than by many other kindred institutions in various parts of the world. They are not at all surprised that many cast off the kind restraint which they seek to exercise, and return to their evil habits; but, on the contrary, they are greatly encouraged by the success already realized to persevere in their difficult work, thankfully acknowledging the goodness of God in giving them occasion to say respecting one and another whom they have been permitted to rescue, "Is not this a brand plucked out of the burning."

The matron reports that several old inmates have called upon her during the year, and expressed their gratitude for the kindness shown them, and the advantages derived by them during their residence. Some of these are respectably married, and others are filling reputable situations. Three have occupied the same situations for nearly two years, and enjoy the respect and approbation of their employers.

Only a few days since, one who was rescued by means of your society, came down from the country, and informed the matron that she was comfortably married, and gave every indication that she was in happy and prosperous circumstances, occupying the honourable position of a wife and mother.

Another female who, ten years ago, was benefited by her residence in the Refuge, has recently received into her house her own mother, whom she claimed from among our inmates. Thus has she not only obtained good herself, but has become the means of good to her nearest relative.

Your committee have satisfaction in reporting that the new building is now completed, and that, consequently, the institution will be able to receive and care for a much larger number of inmates than they have heretofore had under their charge. During the erection of the north wing it has been found undesirable that the women should continue to be employed about laundry work, but now the ladies are anxious that full work should be resumed, inasmuch as the Refuge, to a very large extent, depends for its support upon the produce of the labour of those for whose especial advantage it exists.

The foundation stone of the new building was duly laid by Lady Young, on the third day of October last, on which occasion his Excellency Sir John Young, Bart., the Hon. C. Cowper, Esq., and the Rev. Messrs. Allwood and Cuthbertson, with other gentlemen, took part in the proceedings.

A considerable portion of the moneys contributed have been collected by the members of the ladies' committee, to whom the best thanks of all the supporters of this institution are due. A large deficiency yet exists, and it will be necessary, for the credit of your officers and committee, that, at an early date, strenuous efforts should be made to liquidate the remaining debt.

Your committee have recently lost the services of Mrs. Alexander,—a lady who has laboured most faithfully from the commencement of the Refuge up to the time of her departure for England.

Honourable mention, too, ought to be made of Dr. Nathan's gratuitous attendance upon the inmates, and also of Mrs. Baker's zeal and activity as matron.

Since the last annual meeting, which was held on the 23rd May, Mr. James Barker, who so efficiently discharged the duties of treasurer and secretary, has been called to his rest.

The following resolution was passed by your committee on receiving intelligence of his death:—

"That this committee desire to express their deep sympathy with the widow and family of the late James Barker, Esq., under the painful bereavement which they have been called to experience, and hereby record their grateful sense of the deep obligation under which this institution was laid by Mr. Barker's patient and persevering efforts on its behalf, and by the faithfulness and diligence with which he discharged the duties devolving upon him as honorary secretary and treasurer."

Your committee have just heard with great regret of the decease of Mr. Ambrose Foss, who was indefatigable in his endeavours to advance the interests of the Refuge. The ladies have resolved, at their own personal cost, to maintain a female missionary, whose office it shall be to read to the women during their work, and to visit in the city those who need our care.

While they are grateful that they have been permitted to do anything to counteract the social evil which so alarmingly prevails, they cannot but feel that they have scarcely touched the work. What remains to be done is so great, that that which has been accomplished is as nothing in comparison.

Mr. Caldwell, M.L.A., read the financial statement, from which it appeared that there was a balance due to the treasurer of £115 5s. 2d. on the general account, and £270 7s. 2d. on account of building fund; also, that £400 more would shortly have to be paid—thus making the deficit on account of building £670.

The Dean of Sydney said he rose with some degree of sadness this evening to move the adoption of the report which had just been read, together with the treasurer's accounts which were appended, for he felt that the occasion which called them together was one which could hardly be contemplated without a feeling of melancholy. The existence of an evil such as that which this society was established to combat was a fact which must fill the mind of every Christian present with grief and sorrow. He seemed, himself, to behold, as it were, a multitude upon whom the plague rested. This plague was spreading amongst them and carrying them off into eternity. Now, he saw the fine youth with ingenuous countenance falling a prey to it; now, the blooming maiden snatched away by this fierce tyrant. And this evil was spreading on all sides. It was thus that what was called the "social evil" amongst them had presented itself to his mind. But although it was called the "social" evil, he would beg to say that it might more correctly be called an "anti-social" evil, for it was one which tended to the destruction of society, the corruption of mankind, and the entire annihilation of all social institutions. (Cheers.) Although, therefore, one could not contemplate the subject without a feeling of sorrow, yet on the other hand it awakened thoughts of satisfaction and gratitude that such an institution as this existed, and that such an agency was in operation for the purpose of endeavouring to check—if it could not altogether remove—the plague from amongst us. (Cheers.) They might be exceedingly thankful for what had been accomplished by the friends of the institution during the past year. He thought indeed that the report was satisfactory upon most points. When they considered what had been done with the small means which had been at the disposal of the committee, it was really gratifying to find that so much had been accomplished. It was a matter, however, in reference to which the public needed to feel much more deeply than they appeared to do at present. The evil existed far more extensively, and affected different interests of society much more widely than many were aware. It told upon the interests of our families—upon the feeling and tone which prevailed among them, and if it were not checked by the most strenuous measures, he felt persuaded it would grow to such a degree that by-and-bye they would have to adopt far more stringent measures than those now contemplated. A fact which arrested the attention of those who thought upon this subject was, that the number of unfortunates was on the increase as regarded those of very tender age. When they found those who were of such tender age beginning a life of infamy, they might be sure the evil was growing rather than diminishing, and that the hope of restraining or reclaiming was far less than if the evil life were only pursued by those who were more advanced in years. (Hear, hear.) The object, then, with which they were met was not merely to hear the report and receive the treasurer's statement, but also to awaken, if possible, in the community a deeper sense of the responsibility which rested upon them with regard to staying the progress of this evil. He was glad to find from the report that a much larger building had now been completed, and he trusted measures might be adopted for the classification of the inmates with a view to their more full and ample training in such habits as were calculated to promote their virtuous and happy future life. It was not possible, with the limited means at their disposal, for the committee to do all they desired in the old building, but he thought it highly creditable that they had been enabled to accomplish so much. (Hear, hear.) It was exceedingly gratifying to learn from the report that so many had been reclaimed, and that some who had left the institution had given evidence by their virtuous lives that their penitence had been permanent—that they had been thoroughly and effectually reformed. (Cheers.) But if this institution was to carry out the thorough reformation of those received into it, and if the committee were to be enabled to bring its influence to bear upon those who might be gathered within it, the public must come forward in a much more liberal manner than they had yet done for its support. He certainly was not prepared, when he entered the room, to hear the statement of so large a deficiency, but he hoped they would be able to relieve the committee from those difficulties, and give them a fair start now that they had the new building. (Hear, hear.) When they contemplated the condition of these poor unfortunate creatures, who were roaming about our city, and considered what they once were and what they had become, it was certainly most heartrending to consider what their end would be unless such institutions as this could step forward and restore them to a virtuous state of life. As he came to the meeting, his eye rested upon the face of a poor young creature—he feared one of this class—whose countenance appeared to be rather beautiful. There was the bright eye, the finely formed face, the intelligent look—all that was calculated naturally to make a woman lovely; and when he thought of that poor creature as he passed along, and of her mode of life, he certainly felt that there was a call at least to come to the meeting and say a word or two on behalf of this institution. His reflections were that, if the public would only view such sights, and then consider what should be done, there would be many a one come forward and lend a helping hand to reclaim such as those, and restore them to their proper position in society. None of them could be considered blameless in this matter, unless they were doing what they could to restore these fallen women. The whole community should feel itself responsible in the matter. It was not one which ought to be taken up by a few individuals only, but it ought to ensure the co-operation of all who felt for the social welfare of this land. All who desired their families might be virtuous, all who desired their sons to grow up in purity and integrity—all who desired their daughters might be fitted for the high position or the honourable station woman was designed to fill—all these ought to feel the responsibility resting upon them, and never cease until they had done what they could to stay the plague from amongst them, and to restore those who had become the subjects of it. There was a far higher moral power in a virtuous community than that community was generally disposed to put forth, and he thought there was nothing we should strive more to impress society with than its responsibility in reference to this matter. (Hear, hear.) We were too apt to suppose that evils existed, and that they were irremediable. There were many who lamented the evils they saw around them who did not make the enquiry, What can I do to ameliorate them? They were too apt to suppose that, as the world had been so it would continue, and, therefore, they went on their way without making the effort by which they, perhaps, might individually accomplish much, that by which unitedly a very large amount of moral good might be produced. One of the great benefits of modern societies, and especially those which contemplated the education of the lower strata of society and the upraising of the fallen, was that they obtained greater power by combination than by the exercise of individual effort. He trusted not only that the report would be adopted, but also that those present would feel that there was an obligation resting upon them to assist the committee in their efforts, and thus give them larger power for good. There was one point mentioned in the report, in reference to which he would like to say a word before he sat down, and that was the employment of a female missionary, which the report stated the ladies' committee had determined to adopt as one of their plans of operation. This was, he thought, a most excellent step, and one calculated to increase very much the influence of the society. The reverend gentleman then referred his hearers to a work entitled "Annals of the Rescued," and spoke highly of the plan set on foot by the authoress to reclaim the fallen, believing that some such steps might with advantage be adopted in Sydney. Let none of them think they could do nothing. If they could not go out amongst the fallen to seek their reformation, they could assist those who were disposed so to do. When they considered, then, what might be done amongst these persons by the kind and gentle Christian efforts of the pious and devoted, and when they considered the responsibility which rested upon them all, he trusted that, on the one hand, they would be encouraged to go forward in this good work, and that on the other they would be stimulated to greater exertion to support an institution calculated to do so much good in this land. If even this small meeting should take up the matter warmly, strenuously, and in a Christian spirit, he doubted not that when they were permitted to meet again, they would hear from the treasurer that there was no debt on the institution, and that its usefulness was very considerably enlarged. He had great pleasure in moving the resolution.

The Rev. A. Thomson seconded the resolution. The cause they were engaged in was one that hardly required detailed or lengthened advocacy. The very delicacy that surrounded the subject sprang from a source as benevolent as pure, from the influence of a religion that recoiled from vice in any shape. It was the glory of our Christianity, which owed its character to the spirit which had actuated its Divine founder, that, whilst it was the purest, it was also the most merciful religion that had ever been followed. Whilst it frowned upon sin, it was at the same time most compassionate towards the sinner, in a way no other religion was. Whilst it set its face against evil of every kind, it at the same time descended to the very lowest depths of vice and misery to arouse their occupants to remorse, and shame, and penitence. It went down into those depths, not to destroy, but to save; not to inflict torment, but to restore virtue, and happiness, and self-respect to bosoms to which they had long been strangers. Would it not be well for Christians to consider how essentially the credit of their religion was involved in the energy with which they supported such an institution as this. Attacks on our holy religion need hardly be answered in these days; the field of argument in this respect had been most abundantly occupied. But, though we could dispense with arguments in its favour, what we wanted were numerous and abundant practical instances of its animating power for good over society. How faithless had all false religions been in testifying

against vice; and when he said false religions, he did not mean those that prevailed amongst the half civilised tribes of the earth, but such as had flourished amidst the boasted enlightenment of Greece and Rome. In all these religions were rites of the grossest sensuality to be found incorporated. They had their bacchanalian orgies, and their mysteries of shame; but their hospitals for the afflicted, and their refuges and penitentiaries for the heart-weary were wanting. Let them then be true to their holy religion, and vindicate its Heavenly origin—going forth in that spirit of glorious enterprise which had philanthropy only for its object—a spirit that would never be satisfied, until their common Christianity was vindicated, by visiting the lowest depths of infamy with its sustaining power, and carrying the softening messages of mercy to those haunts of vice and misery to which the voice of kindness so seldom reached. Let them prove that all that was said of Christianity was true still, that its spirit still lived amongst its followers, and let them make the world understand that Christianity was a Divine institution for the redemption of fallen sinners, and that it was still powerful for the redemption even of the most degraded. He could not sit down without alluding to one of the closing sentences of the report, which spoke of the death of Mr. Ambrose Foss. The last time he (Mr. Thomson) had stood upon this platform, the venerable form of Mr. Foss had been by his side, and now they would see him there no more. In his death the charitable institutions of the city would have to deplore the loss of one of their most steadfast supporters. Though he had gone, might his influence still remain amongst them for good; and might the suddenness with which he and others had been lately summoned away arouse them to the importance of "working well while it is day, for the night cometh in which no man can work."

The resolution was put and carried.

The Rev. J. EGGLESTON moved the second resolution as follows:—"That this meeting recognises the growing importance of the Sydney Female Refuge, and anticipates from its operations, under God's blessing, increasingly beneficial results towards that class in the community for whose reformation it especially exists." No one could read the report of the committee without thinking that the work in which they were engaged was an important one. Not that the evil they were engaged combating was deepening or widening in magnitude—there was no evidence before them that such was the case. There had been, however, such an amount of efficiency shown by the institution as should raise a strong impression as to its importance in the minds of all, whilst the evidence of the influence it had exerted was as gratifying as it was elevating to their Christian sense. He was pleased to find that six of these unfortunates had been restored to their friends, and that thirteen had gone to respectable situations. If the institution had done no more than this, it was fully worth all the expenditure that had been made on it. But when they look upon this as being the result of the efforts of one year only, and that in addition numerous individuals had been most materially benefited, well indeed might they feel that this was an important and a valuable institution. He did not, however, look upon it as important simply on account of these results, but also because its operations would not fail in developing to the public an amount of evil and misery that was not anticipated nor imagined. People were but too apt to hide their faces from all that was repulsive and disgusting, to hurry through the streets and veil their eyes, lest their moral sense should be insulted by the depraved sights they would witness. This institution would compel them to note the existence of an evil of vast magnitude that demanded an immediate and powerful influence to be brought to bear upon it to stay its spread. He rejoiced also at the increased agency that it was determined to adopt by the employment of a female missionary. It was calculated to be of essential service in the cause. There were numbers who, if only some kindly influence were exerted on their behalf, might be induced to seek the refuge of such an institution as this, when, if left to themselves, such an idea would never reach them, but they would continue in their present courses until a premature grave covered their bodies, and an endless death awaited their souls. The employment of such a missionary, then, was a subject of deep importance; but it was a situation to fill which required no ordinary qualifications. It demanded an amount of physical and moral courage such as were rarely conjoined in the one individual; it required a firm piety and a strong endurance that would be but too frequently called into exercise; and, above all, it wanted an abiding faith. He was glad to learn that an individual had been found possessing some of these qualifications—one who for years had been employed as matron on board emigrant vessels, and who had therefore some experience in character and in religious instruction; and as she had been employed in the Crimea under Florence Nightingale, it was to be supposed that she possessed the necessary amount of moral and physical courage. He trusted that she would have the sympathy and the prayers of the public to aid her in the discharge of these onerous duties she had undertaken. They were called upon to encourage courage in the important work they had in hand, and he hoped that the statement of the finances they had heard would have the effect not merely on the meeting, but on others not now present who would see these matters in the daily papers, and thus would be arrested the attention of individuals with means at their disposal, and that thus their debt would be speedily liquidated, and the institution placed in good working condition. The economical way in which the institution was worked—for he found that the females were not maintained in idleness, but that during the year they had raised by their labour an amount equal to that which had been contributed by the public—must have its effect upon persons of means, and would induce them to support an institution conducted upon so excellent a principle. The many objects of shame and wretchedness that they saw around them in the streets demanded their Christian sympathy and charity; and, besides, they had a personal interest in such an institution. They could not read the annals of such an institution without knowing that individuals of good stations in life had fallen fully and deeply, and that it was therefore for their protection and the protection of their families—of those who were now virtuous and religious—that they should try and remove the plague-spot from society and the occasion of sin from around them. This institution would not only develop the cause of religion in these poor women, but would also bring home the shame and the sin to the right individuals, who, in fact, were far more guilty than the unfortunate victims whom they have seduced. This institution would be able to move the perpetrators of this iniquity from the religious society they now kept, and would bring to light the infamy of those who were the first cause of sin to these poor women, and would brand them with infamy as unfit to move in any polished society.

The Rev. W. SLATYER, in seconding the resolution, after a few prefatory observations, said this society had to deal with the subject of a sin against which Nature uttered her loudest protest. The voice of Nature, as confessed in her laws, was the voice of God; and the Deity had left the imprints of His plan upon the fair face as well as in the deep foundations of nature. There was, as they were all aware, an aspect of propriety and innocence on all her works; lessons of purity and virtue were taught in all her laws. Morality appeared in every landscape and flowery field. Everything in Nature's world suggested propriety and virtue, repudiating every uncleanness. Especially true was this of man. Everything in either volume of God's revelation admonished him to virtue. Nature protested most strongly against the great wickedness they were contemplating to-night, and that in the form of prostrated health, broken constitution, loathsome disease, with distress and degradation. More than that, Nature remonstrated in the deep instincts and tastes lost by indulgence in this sin—in the loss of fine sensibilities that were obliterated by vice of this description. There was no violation of His law, perhaps, to guard against which God had hung out so many beacon warnings as this. If God planted in Eden one tree more sacred and more guarded than the rest—if he threw around it the strongest interdiction for its safeguard—could it be wondered that we could find in the paradise of morals one tree, one virtue, more sacred, more guarded than the rest; and wherever the warnings of nature and of Scripture were disregarded, we found God let the character go to wreck. Again, could this be wondered at? If vegetation departed from nature's plans and rules, would they not expect everything to be withering, and if the orbs of heaven disobeyed their laws, would they not anticipate the destruction of worlds. If the higher laws which governed society and regulated the spiritual world were violated, could it be with less impunity, with less injury? What was there to excite surprise where every fine moral instinct and element was corrupted, where every warning and standard of nature and virtue was violated, and it resulted in misery and wailing. This society had to deal with a sin that sapped the moral principles. The moral principles might be termed the masonry of the mind; they were the strong foundations of an enduring character. There was nothing in all the universe that could be a substitute for them. Nothing truly valuable or beautiful could long survive them. They could stand for a long season the repeated assaults and shocks of crime. Some of the effects of the evil in question were—the loss of moral judgment, the absence of true sensibility, a prevailing scepticism and reckless morality. Nor was this all—there was incapacity for domestic contentment, a deprivation of moral discernment and respect for superiors or their authority, and for heaven above. The sense of shame and disgust passed away from the very sin that had at first filled the face with blushes. None could continue long in the practice of crime and see its guilt; you must go outside the house to contemplate its grossness. And further than this, with the moral principles they had to deal with a sin that always violated every virtue. The virtues might be regarded as the outposts of character (the moral principles being the main guard), the ornaments of the inner character, and without which none could long survive the lack of moral principles. The sensuality of which they were speaking threw a mildew over the whole field of virtue. The sense, failed, beauty withered, right and truth died; affection, friendship, humanity, patriotism, perished; the whole character became a ruin. It led to other vices; its path was smooth, but it was a precipitous one to destruction. One sin had a natural affinity for another, and like sought like. The sins were weak in each other's absence, strong in each other's embrace. The least allowance was like the letting out of water; the embankments of pride, the fortifications of courageous virtue were swept away, were struck down. But these views of the subject which the society had to operate against were confined rather to its effects in this world. It had been said that the vice in question was an anti-social evil—it was supremely a "soul-evil," and they would never duly deal with it as a social evil until they really laid hold of it, and anxiously and prayerfully contemplated it as a soul-evil. What were the effects it worked in time compared to the issues that came out of it in eternity? It made the moral nature like tinder, in which the spark of temptation fell, and the fires of eternal hell were kindled and consumed it. No drunkard in agonising delirium had such a keen perception or sense of approaching misery and pain as the wretch the society would rescue by its energy and Christian exertions. There was an utter prostration of God's glorious work in human nature, the veriest destruction in all that was great and glorious, that the sun could look down upon. How were they to deal with it? Who could approach it without fear of its contamination? Our Master dealt with it, and His disciples must; and never could they do it until they went to work in the spirit; and with the simple views which he cherished. Let it be remembered how He ate and drank with sinners. Everything here depended upon motive and faithfulness. Only take Christ with you in your hearts, and you can go anywhere and do anything. None must be cast out who would "go and sin no more"; but the lewd, the loose, the uncontrollable, the impracticable, those mad upon their lusts, must be shunned as vipers, unless we went to them as to lepers—simply to cleanse them. The very safety of society demanded a high standard of social intercourse, but, said some, the verdict against fallen woman was *too severe*. Rather say its verdict against fallen man was too light. She may fall lower than man, but she ought to be guarded by the knowledge that one false step blasted her fame. But let man be treated as woman. The pressure of public opprobrium would then act as a safeguard to his moral principles. Let the public sentiments be decisive as well against the seducer as the seduced—the profligate, the abandoned of both sexes. He was glad to see that the institution contemplated a new element in its operations—that the genius of Christianity in this respect had superseded what perhaps before savoured too much of the genius of the old Mosaic dispensation. He was gratified to find that they were going to seek to rescue the fallen outcast. Those actually engaged must, from the nature of the duties, be limited; the principal way, therefore, in which the great mass of the community could assist the institution was by liberality in their gifts. He trusted that there would, on the part of all present, be manifested to-night a great generosity under an inspiring sense that the poor miserable creatures that traversed our streets had a claim after all upon our tenderest sympathies and were not lost to the rescue which the Gospel offered.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. A. M'ARTHUR, M.L.A., moved the following resolution:—"That the following gentlemen be the office-bearers and committee for the ensuing year, viz.: President, Sir Alfred Stephen, Knight; vice-presidents, the Hon. G. Allen, Esq., James Comrie, Esq.; treasurer, John Caldwell, Esq., M P; secretary, the Rev. S. C. Kent; medical adviser, Dr. Nathan; committee, all ministers of religion who are members of the society, and Messrs. G. W. Allen, T. C. Breillat, H. C. Burnell, R. H. Goodlet, T. Holt, M.P., R. Iredale, D. Jones, E. Joy, Hon. A. M'Arthur, Dr. Moffat, Dr. Moon, T. W. Smart, H. Shadforth, M. H. Stephen, Samuel Thompson, E. Vickery; and that the following be the ladies' visiting committee: Patroness, Lady Young; president, Mrs. E. Deas Thomson; secretary, Mrs. Goodlet; committee, Mesdames Allen, James Barker, Breillat, Buxcott, Caldwell, Coates, Dawson, Eggleston, Foss, Macintyre, Mayhew, Moreton, Morris, Reeve, Remington, Robinson, Rogers, Selby, Speir, John Thompson."

The Rev. T. JOHNSON seconded the resolution. He said he was in the unhappy position of not knowing what the report contained, and of not having heard what had fallen from the preceding speakers. [The reverend gentleman had only just previously entered the hall.] It was possible, therefore, that if he were to proceed to speak at any length on the subject, he might go over ground that had been already traversed by others, and repeat arguments that had been in all likelihood much more forcibly advanced than they could be by him. Happily, however, there was no necessity to say much in support of the resolution which he had risen to second. As to the object in aid of which they were met, he had felt sure the matter was in good hands, and that it was one in which any Christian minister could safely join and stand forward to advocate. And though comparatively a stranger in Sydney, and knowing little from personal experience of the workings of the institution—he hoped soon to be better acquainted with it—he had seen sufficient to convince him that it was capable of effecting an immense amount of good. The evil it was designed to cope with was very great indeed, but success to a large degree was by no means impossible. We had abundant proof of that already. Facts proved it beyond doubt. It was both possible and desirable to promote the success of the society, and surely a Christian could not be better employed than in trying to raise the fallen and restore the wretched to that position of comfort and happiness from which they had been driven. He had no doubt the names which had been read as the committee for the ensuing year would be readily endorsed by the meeting. The list comprised many gentlemen that were well known and respected in the community by reason of their excellences and good deeds—(applause)—and under the management of such zealous persons, they could well hope that a large measure of success would attend the institution in the future. It was a pleasing thing to find such societies as this receiving the earnest aid of the great men of the world—men like Lord Shaftesbury, a nobleman in every sense of the word, and of his noble son. He (Mr. Johnson) well remembered hearing a speech of the latter, made at a similar meeting to the present, when he declared that he owed all his generous impulses to the example of his father, and thanked God that he was born the son of such a man. (Applause.) He had no doubt that, in this colony, similar encouragement would be given to institutions of this kind by those holding high places in the land. His Excellency, he well knew, would always be found ready and willing to promote so good and holy a cause, and others would doubtless also lend the society assistance, to the end that the best interests of the community might be conserved, and a deal of misery and suffering alleviated. Let them shew that, while they were loyal to the Queen and loyal to the laws, they were also desirous to raise up the fallen—to imitate their great Master in giving succour to the poor and the wretched. Entering on the work with a lofty aim and a lively faith, they would be able to achieve much, and he hoped it would be found that the society would go on improving year by year in usefulness. He hoped and believed that good times were coming, and that many of the fallen would be reached. Though rough, they were capable of polish, and once redeemed from their lot, their lustre would be reflected to eternity, and the evil now so much deplored would be only known and spoken of as a thing of the past. (Applause.)

The resolution was then put and passed unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. T. C. BREILLAT, his Excellency left the chair, and it was taken by the Hon. George Allen, M.L.C.

A vote of thanks was then passed by acclamation to the Governor for presiding, and the same having been acknowledged by Sir John Young, the business of the meeting came to a close.

LEVEE.

Government House, 6th May, 1862.

His Excellency the Governor will hold a levee at Government House, on Saturday, the 24th instant, at two o'clock, in honour of her Majesty's birth-day.

By his Excellency's command,
JOHN H. TAYLOUR,
Captain 85th Light Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

REGULATIONS FOR THE LEVEE, 24TH INSTANT.

Gentlemen purposing to attend the levee will assemble in the ball room, except in the following cases, viz.:—

Those gentlemen who have received cards of entree, will pass into the principal drawing-room; and the public bodies to be presented to his Excellency will assemble in the official apartments to the left of the hall.

All officers of the army, navy, and volunteers, and gentlemen attending the levee, to be dressed in full dress uniform, or full evening costume.

Each gentleman to be provided with two cards with his name legibly written thereon—one card to be left in the entrance hall, and the other to be given to the aide-de-camp.

By his Excellency's command,
JOHN H. TAYLOUR,
Captain 85th Light Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Country Horses; at the Cattle Market Yards, at 2 o'clock, Horses.
MR. ROBERT MURIEL.—At 209, Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo, Household Furniture, Pianoforte, *Engravings*, &c.
MR. CHARLES TEAKLE.—At his Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Hearth Rugs, Damaged Pilot Coats, Cloth Mantles, Mole Trousers; at 11 o'clock, General Drapery, &c.
MR J. G. COHEN.—At the Bank Auction Rooms, at half-past 10, o'clock, Bar Iron; at 11 o'clock, Mauritius Sugars, Congou Teas, Salt, Groceries, Oilmen's Stores.
MESSRS. L. E. THRELKELD AND CO.—On the Market Wharf, at 3 o'clock, Hobart Town Timber, Battens, Palings, Shingles, Staves, Apples, Potatoes.
MR. T.W. BOWDEN.—At the Commissariat Stores, Damaged Biscuit, Flour, Cook's Skimmings, Casks, Bags, Hammocks, Cordage, &c.
MESSRS. WALTER BRADLEY AND CO.—At 343, Elizabeth-street South, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Tables, Pier Glasses, Cooking Stoves, &c.
MESSRS. CHATTO AND HUGHES.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Right, Title, and Interest of Lease of Lilburn Cottage, and Allotment of Land, Waterloo Estate; 15,000 Volumes of Books.
MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, The French Ship Virginie.
MR. W. TINDALL.—At the Railway Station, St. Mary's, South Creek, at 1 o'clock, Allotments of Land.
Mr. ANDREW ALLAN.—On the premises, 91, Gloucester-street, at 11 o'clock, Counter and Fittings, Candle Moulds, Sundries, &c.
MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock. Stored Goods, Gold and Silver Watches, Rings, Brooches, Boots, Firearms, &c.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL CONCERT.—A concert took place yesterday evening at St. Paul's Schoolroom, Redfern, in aid of the school building fund for that parish. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, there was a very numerous attendance. The programme consisted of two parts—of sacred and secular music. In the first portion there were two selections from Handel's Messiah, a piece from Haydn, another from Glover, a concerted composition by Clarke Whitfield, and a solo from the works of Zingarelli. The solos "Consider the lilies," and "Go not far from me," were very pleasingly rendered by a gentleman who was understood to be the leader of the choir of St. Paul's, and several of the other pieces were very creditably performed. The second or secular portion was, however, decidedly the more successful part of the concert. In this, M'Farren's glee, "A good fat deer," received a cordial encore, and so did "From Oberon in Fairy Land," "The Huntsman's Song," Lord Mornington's celebrated glee "Here in cool grot," and "Hark the lark," by Cooke. The concert concluded with the National Anthem.

ERRATUM.—In the letter headed "The Pilots and the Pilot Service," which appeared in Monday's *Herald*, the following passage occurs at the beginning of the last paragraph but one:—"It very frequently happens that vessels not exempt move into the wharves, and about the Harbour Master's office for a pilot, and they thereby avoid the charge for removal." It should read thus:—"It very frequently happens that vessels not exempt move into the wharves and about the harbour *without first applying to the Harbour* Master's office for a pilot, and they thereby avoid the charge for removal," &c.

LECTURE.—This evening a lecture will be delivered before St. Benedict's Young Men's Society, by Dr. J. C. Neild, commencing at half-past seven o'clock. Subject:—"Digestion and its mechanism."

PUBLIC DINNER TO MR. C. COWPER AND THE MINISTRY.—A preliminary meeting of the friends of the Hon. C. Cowper was held at the White Hart hotel, King-street, yesterday evening, the object being to consider the advisability of giving a public dinner to the Ministry previous to the approaching opening of Parliament. There were about twenty gentlemen present; Mr. Alderman Chapman in the chair. The meeting having resolved itself into committee, the proposal was unanimously agreed to, and several gentlemen were nominated to act on a sub-committee, to make all the necessary arrangements. This concluded the business, and the meeting then terminated.

NEW POST OFFICES.—A post office was established at each of the following places on the 1st instant:—Junee—between Wagga Wagga and Murrumburrah; Copabella—between Ten-mile Creek and Tumberumba; Denham Court—between Liverpool and Luddenham; and Brenda—Tate's Station, Culgoa River. The residents at or about each of these places are recommended to cause all their letters and newspapers to be superscribed with the name of the new post office, so that they may be forwarded to such office for delivery without delay.

APPOINTMENTS.—The following have been gazetted;—Mr. Harold Maclean (gold commissioner), and Messrs. Donald Campbell, and John Mongan, to be members of a "Court of Appeal for the Western Gold-fields at Bathurst." Mr. John Fairfax to be a commissioner of the South Head Road Trust, vice Mr. Alfred Fairfax, resigned. Messrs. John Pottie, Angelo Centauri, and Alexander Kennett, to be inspectors under the Cattle Disease Prevention Act and the Scab in Sheep Act. Mr. George Cobley to be Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for the District of Wellingrove. Mr. Carlos Kramer Walter to be Vice-consul for Spain at Newcastle.

ACCEPTED TENDERS.—The following tenders have been accepted by the Government:—Mr. John Booth—for the supply of timber for Fitzroy Dock works, during the present year; Messrs. P. N. Russell and Co.—for the supply of iron and brass castings, ironmongery and chandlery stores for the Fitzroy Dock works, during the present year; Messrs. W. and A. L. Elphinston—for the erection of additions to Berrima gaol; Mr. Alexander Graham—for the erection of messenger's quarters at the Sydney Observatory; Messrs. Shand and Master—for the erection of additions to the Lunatic Asylum, Tarban Creek; Messrs. Matthew Jamieson and Brother—for the erection of a passenger station at Penrith; Mr. Thomas Dixon—for the extension of the Great Western Railway into Penrith; Mr. Thomas Smith—for fencing the Penrith extension; Mr. G. F. Davidson—for fencing the East Maitland and Morpeth extension of the Great Northern Railway.

WHOLESALE CATTLE STEALING.—Another alleged discovery of what may be very properly termed wholesale cattle stealing, has been made in this district, some of the particulars of which we are enabled to lay before our readers. It appears that in the latter part of last week information was received by the police stationed at Nundle, that a large number of cattle—about 130 it is reported—had been stolen from some of the stations on Liverpool Plains, and had been brought to Nundle and sold some three weeks previously. The officer whose duty it is to inspect slaughter-houses, and obtain the brands of all cattle slaughtered, took the necessary steps to discover the truth of the statement, and it is alleged that the information is correct. It seems that about the date mentioned, three men, named respectively James Duff, of Werris Creek, Henry Barnett, of the same place, and Joseph Picton, storekeeper and innkeeper at Carroll, had brought a number of the cattle alleged to be stolen to Nundle, and there sold them to Mr. A. M'Clelland and others. Warrants were at once issued for the apprehension of these parties, and for others who are not yet in custody, but whose names we for obvious reasons suppress. Accordingly, on Sunday morning last constables Dalton and King started for Werris Creek, and apprehended Duff at his own house on that morning, and on the following morning Barnett was apprehended by constable King, at Allen's public-house, at the Peel River, and both safely lodged in the lock-up at Nundle. On Wednesday night last, sergeant Doherty and constable Dalton started for Carroll, and reached there at four a.m. on Thursday morning, when Picton was apprehended and brought to Tamworth the same day. He will be conveyed to Nundle, there to undergo the customary Police Court examination. Whether the guilt of the parties apprehended will be proved or not, the way in which the capture of the persons mentioned was effected by the police, reflects upon them the greatest credit. We trust that the new force under the care of Mr. Garland will be able to rid the district of the cattle stealers who are known to infest it; perhaps in no other part of the colony can this crime be carried on with such impunity.—*Tamworth Examiner*.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—TUESDAY.

SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.

BEFORE Mr. Justice Wise, and a jury of four.

SIR DANIEL COOPER AND ANOTHER V. DICK.

The trial of this case — commenced on Monday—was resumed and concluded.

The nature of the action, the questions at issue, and the effect of the evidence adduced, were reported in yesterday's *Herald*. It was an action for use and occupation of ten and a-half acres of land, part of the Point Piper Estate, situate on the Bellevue Road, near Waverley.

The plaintiffs claimed £292, giving credit for two payments of £100 each by the defendant, and £18 by a Mr. Blackstone. The defence was, that there had never been an agreement to take this ten acres. That defendant and Mr. Blackstone requiring but three acres each, had only agreed to take this quantity, although they had been willing to take the whole ten provided anybody could have been got to lease the four acres, which they (defendant and Mr. Blackstone) did not want. A further ground of dispute was, as defendant alleged, that plaintiffs' agent promised to make a good road past the land, but no such road had been made. By the agent (Mr. G. Phillips) this promise was denied; all, he said, which had been promised was to *form* a road—*i.e.*, to mark out and clear the line, without either ballasting, metalling, or gravelling it, which must be done if the road were *made*; and a road had been thus "formed." The evidence was in many respects conflicting.

Mr. Martin, Q.C., and Mr. Faucett appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Isaacs for the defendant.

As there was no evidence of Mr. Dick having made any use whatever of the land, a nonsuit was asked for, upon the ground that there was nothing to sustain a suit for "use and occupation." His Honor, however, ruled that the payment of rent by defendant was some evidence to go to the jury of such use and occupation.

In summing up, his Honor directed the jury to find whether there had been an agreement by defendant to take the whole of the land, either individually, or in conjunction with Mr. Blackstone, as joint-tenants. Or whether, on the other hand, defendant had only agreed to take the three acres, and whether, from the evidence before them, the jury found that there had been use and occupation.

Plaintiffs' counsel asked leave to add two counts—one for debt, and one for assumpsit for rent. His Honor, however, declined to permit this amendment.

The jury, without leaving the box, found a verdict for plaintiffs for the amount claimed, £292.

PALMER V. LEDGER.

This was an action for breach of contract. The declaration alleged that plaintiff had agreed with defendant to stuff and set up ten alpacas for the latter at £20 each; also, that he had been put to expense and loss in coming from Melbourne and in disposing of his business there for this purpose. Defendant denied the making of this contract.

Mr. Milford appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Faucett for the defendant.

The plaintiff was a taxidermist, keeping a shop in Hunter-street. The defendant was the well-known importer of the llamas and alpacas. The ten alpacas forming the subject matter of this action, were to be sent to the Great Exhibition, in London. Plaintiff swore positively that defendant had engaged him to stuff the alpacas at £20 a-piece, and had directed him to be in Sydney by a particular date (the then ensuing 1st of August), to do this work. Plaintiff went to Melbourne, but was summoned from thence by a letter written by a Mr Kennedy, since dead. It was sworn by a dealer named Walton that Mr. Ledger asked Kennedy to write this letter, and alluded to the arrangement with Palmer as one which had been closed. Similar evidence was given by plaintiff's daughter, but there were some discrepancies in her evidence. There was further evidence that the charge was not too high if the work were thoroughly well done. On the other hand, it was positively sworn that although defendant had spoken to plaintiff about this work, and had been anxious to employ him if possible, there had been no agreement or contract made. Defendant was acting for the Exhibition commissioners. Plaintiff, in demanding £20 each for stuffing the alpacas, alleged that he had received a similar sum from Mr. Burt, whereas the latter had paid but £10. Defendant had not ordered plaintiff to be written to, but had expressed an anxiety for his presence, being anxious to give him a preference. Defendant eventually got the animals stuffed for £10 each; the work having considerably progressed ere he saw plaintiff. Defendant had from the first objected to the charge of £20 each animal as extravagant.

The jury intimated at the close of the evidence that they had made up their minds, and that neither the speeches of counsel nor the charge of the judge were likely to affect their verdict. Under these circumstances, there was neither speech nor charge.

The verdict of the jury was for the defendant, and his Honor remarked that he had arrived at the same conclusion.

EALES V. OSBORNE AND OTHERS.

This was an action upon a bond given to plaintiff by one Henry Osborne, of whom defendants were the executors. Plaintiff having purchased from Osborne the Duckinfield Park Estate, containing 1027 acres 1 rood, Osborne had, on the 21st July, 1852, given a bond of which the penal conditions were, that on the 21st July, 1853, there should be no equity suit pending which should injuriously affect the title of plaintiff, or that, on the day in question, the sum of £2000, with interest, should be paid to plaintiff. The penalty of the bond was £4000. Mrs. Terry had brought suit, and had succeeded in establishing her claim as an equitable mortgagee. Plaintiff had been compelled to pay for various costs, &c., £4010 0s. 2d., making, with interest added, a total of £4073 6s. 10d. It was understood that the only object in view in this suit was simply to get a formal verdict on the facts, leaving the questions of law to be hereafter argued before and determined by the full Court. The purchase money was but £2000. One question of law to be determined was whether under this bond the plaintiff could recover back more than the purchase money and interest. Another question was whether the equity suit affected the title of plaintiff as derived from Osborne. There was evidence that at the time the bond was given the equity suit had been actually commenced, although Eales, not having then acquired the property, was not made a party.

Sir William Manning, Q.C., and Mr. Stephen appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Martin, Q.C., and Mr. Faucett for the defendants.

Finally, a verdict for £4000 was taken by consent, with an understanding that defendant should have leave to move the Court for a nonsuit, or for a reduction of damages to such amount as their Honors might think fit to allow.

IN EQUITY.

Before the Primary Judge.

Some motions, involving no questions of general interest, were heard and disposed of; and the argument in Dean v. Byrne and others, occupied the remainder of the day, without being concluded.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE the Chief Commissioner.

Certificates were granted to William Shaughnessy and John Macdonald, no opposition being offered, the Chief Commissioner having satisfied himself that the requirements of law had been complied with.

William Brett's application was struck out, no one appearing.

The consideration of Henry Thomas Green's application was postponed until next Tuesday, a creditor having given notice of his intention to object to the allowance of a certificate; and the application of Henry Williams was ordered to stand postponed for a fortnight to enable the official assignee to inquire into the truth of certain representations which have been made to him respecting insolvent's circumstances.

An information was filed, charging William Blundell with having committed fraudulent insolvency. His Honor will sign the warrant when laid before him.

Before the Registrar.

In the estate of Robert Porter, a single meeting. Insolvent was examined respecting the cause of his insolvency.

In the estate of James Carolan, a single meeting. One debt was proved, insolvent was examined, and the official assignee was directed to allow him his household furniture on payment of the expenses.

In the estate of John Boag, a special meeting. One debt was proved.

SURRENDERS.

George Roberts, of Botany Road, grocer. Liabilities, £133 17s. 9d. Assets, £80 13s. Deficit, £53 4s. 9d. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

George Wright, of Bay-street, Glebe, labourer. Liabilities, £182. Assets, £5. Deficit, £177. Mr. Perry, official assignee.

John Preco, of Stony Creek, Kiama, farmer. Liabilities, £121 5s. Assets, £11. Deficit, £110 5s. Mr. Morris, official assignee.

Alexander Bremner, of Sydney, late of the Wollombi, shoemaker. Liabilities, £158 1s. 5d. Assets, £22 9s. 9d. Deficit, £135 11s. 8d. Mr. Morris, official assignee.

William Margrie, of Sydney, late of Armidale, contractor, on petition and affidavit. Schedule to be filed within twenty-one days. Mr. Perry, official assignee.

William Cooper, of Nelligen, Clyde River, publican, on petition and affidavit. Schedule to be filed within ten days. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

RULE NISI.

On the petition of William Starkey, of Sydney, a rule nisi was granted, returnable on the 15th May, requiring George Buchanan, of Lane Cove, settler, to show cause why his estate should not be sequestrated for the benefit of his creditors. Mr. Morris, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Wednesday, 7.—David Parker, third. Michael Fitzgerald and James Fairbairn, single meetings. John Layt, adjourned single. John Campbell, first. Robert W. Sharp, special, for proof of debts.—*At Armidale*: Henry Smith, single.—*At Bathurst*: Richard Gillit, second.—*At Deniliquin*: William Markey, special, for proof of debts and for examination.
Thursday, 8.—Alexander Salmon, James Smith, William Ellis, Benjamin Benjamin, special meetings, for proof of debts, 10, Elias Moses, adjourned special.
Friday, 9.—Thomas Kelly, and Layton O. D. James, special, for proof of debts. Edward J. Gilbert, John Edwards, and John Hoore, single meetings. Thomas Sullivan, first.—*At Maitland*: William Burns, single. Donald Campbell, special, for proof of debts.

IMPORTANT Sale of Drapery, &c., This Day.—We are requested by Mr. Chas. Teakle to direct the attention of drapers, upholsterers, outfitters, tailors, storekeepers, and others, to his sale, this day, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, to commence at half-past 10 o'clock, with damaged mantles, pilot reefers, mole trousers, &c.; at 11 o'clock, new and seasonable drapery, &c. See advertisements.—ADV.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE the Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Ronald, Sutherland, Cook, Peden, and Ross.

Three persons, apprehended for drunkenness, were discharged.

Charles Wilson, found guilty of riotous conduct in a public place, was ordered to pay 10s., or to be imprisoned forty-eight hours; and Mary Ann Davis, for indecent behaviour in Pitt-street, was sentenced to pay 20s. or to be imprisoned seven days.

Catherine Douglas, summarily convicted of having stolen a piece of cloth of the value of 13s. 6d., the property of John Maxwell, was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour three calendar months.

John M'Dermott was charged with having, by means of false pretences, obtained from Daniel Brierley the sum of £1 2s. 6d. Prosecutor deposed that he first met with prisoner last Thursday three weeks at the Tollbar Tavern, Redfern; after enquiring his name prisoner said he had been a long time looking for him, and was about to advertise for him, having in his possession a will and other documents which would put him (witness) in possession of a large sum of money left to him by Mr. Abram Brierley, who had been dead upwards of seven years; he described himself as a barrister, residing at Maitland, but at present lodging at the Royal Hotel; he said he could not tell the exact amount, including bank interest, but supposed about £2700, clear of expenses; witness took the prisoner to his house, where he lodged three or four days, but the accommodation not being so good as he thought Mr. M'Dermott ought to have, he took him to Goldfinch's Hotel, where he remained several days, and where he (witness) had several interviews with him as to the mode by which he was to obtain possession of the money; prisoner prepared an affidavit, which he said would enable witness, as the next of kin of Abram Brierley, to receive the money he (prisoner) held in his hands; for the preparation of this document, and swearing it before a Commissioner of Affidavits, he charged £1 2s. 6d., which Mrs. Brierley, in witness' presence, and by his desire, paid to prisoner at the door of the Supreme Court House, King-street, on the 16th April; he accompanied prisoner to an upstairs office, where he was sworn to the truth of the affidavit, and immediately left the room, according to prisoner's direction, prisoner following in a few minutes; on leaving the office prisoner said that he would send the document to his managing clerk at Maitland, who would take the steps necessary to put witness, as early as possible, in possession of his money; he did not see him again until the 1st instant, when he gave him into custody. Francis H. Stephen, a commissioner for taking affidavits, deposed that he remembered the prisoner and the prosecutor coming to him, but could not say the date when prosecutor swore an affidavit, and for which the prisoner paid the usual fee of 1s. Committed for trial at the Court of Quarter Sessions.

Francis Collins, Mary Ann Taylor *alias* Collins, and Elizabeth Bennett, were, on Thursday last, brought before the Bench—Collins, charged with having, on the 17th or 18th April, stolen from the dwelling of Charles W. Roberts, of Market-street and George-street, publican, three silver prize cups, one silver snuff-box, one silver-mounted rifle belt, about 40s. in copper money, and a half box of cigars; the females were charged as accessories. Senior sergeant Bremner deposed that, on the morning of the 30th April, he received information, on which he apprehended the prisoners before the Court; some hours afterward he, accompanied by sergeant Taylor and constable Potter, proceeded to search Collins' premises; saw Potter remove the earth in a tin vessel, in which a plant appeared to be growing, and beneath it found a cloth containing a quantity of broken silver (produced); Mr. Roberts afterwards identified a portion as his property. John Clark deposed that he knew prisoner as the keeper of a johnny allsorts shop in Liverpool-street, having on two or three occasions purchased tools of him; on Thursday morning, Mr. Collins met him in George-street, and said that Collins wanted to see him; went to Collins, who asked him if he purchased old silver; witness said that he did not, but knew a person who in Wollongong some years ago was a purchaser; Collins said that he had for sale about sixty ounces, for which all that witness could obtain over 3s. 6d. an ounce he might have for his trouble; witness made inquiry, and returned for a sample; Collins took him to a shed in the yard, called Mary, and Mrs. Collins followed; he told her to bring "the stuff," and she brought in a cloth containing broken silver; the same is before the Court; prisoner allowed him to take a piece (produced) as a sample; witness went with it to the person to whom he had spoken, and found sergeant Bremner there awaiting him, to whom he delivered the sample piece; was afterwards present when Potter found the same cloth in the old tin pot, filled up with earth, and a plant now before the Court; calculated the silver to be worth 4s. 2d. an ounce. The case was then remanded until to-day, when Charles W. Roberts, of George-street and Market-street, publican, deposed that, about three o'clock in the morning of the 18th April, the watchman rang the house bell, and informed him that the George-street door was standing open; went down stairs at once, and found the door leading from his sitting-room to the bar, the door leading from the bar into the parlour, and that from the parlour into George-street, all open; examined the premises, and missed, from under the bar counter, about 35s. to 40s. in copper money, and a half-box of cigars; from a glass shelf missed three silver rifle prize cups, one silver snuff-box, and a silver-mounted prize belt; the belt, however, was not taken away, but was despoiled of its silver buckles and ornaments; he estimated the money value of the property at £53; one of the pieces of silver produced he recognised as a portion of one of his cups, by a stain which he had endeavoured to remove, and had no doubt that the rest of similar pieces in the bundle are portions of his property. The prisoners Francis and Mary Ann Collins were committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court—bail refused. Bennett discharged.

The same prisoners were then similarly charged in respect of three silver watch cases found among the silver spoken of in the last case. James Randall, of Kent-street and Liverpool-street, cooper, deposed that, during his absence from home, from a quarter-past eight until eleven o'clock, on the night of the 17th April, his house was entered and robbed of three silver watches, one german silver watch, two pinchbeck watches, one silk dress-piece, six shirts, one vest, one pair of trousers, one silver pencil case, one gold rim locket, fifty foreign copper coins, with one glass and fifty stereoscopic views—in all valued at £15; he believed that the silver watch cases produced are his, but he can swear to two by the initials they bear. On this charge also Collins and his wife were committed, and Bennett was discharged.

Charles White, publican, appeared to answer an information by Mr. Rawlinson for selling after hours, and pleaded guilty. To pay a penalty of 40s., with costs of Court 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. professional costs to Mr. Cory, or to be imprisoned three days.

In M'Donald v. Bensusan, a suit for the maintenance of an illegitimate child, defendant by his attorney consented to an order for the paymedt of 10s. weekly for twelve months.

James O'Connor, of York-street, butcher, pleaded guilty to an information by Henry Keck, clerk of George-street Market, in which he was charged with having wantonly thrown a missile—to wit, a piece of raw meat—to the danger of persons passing, and was fined 5s., with 5s. 6d. for costs, or to be imprisoned forty-eight hours.

WATER POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, Mr. J. B. Smithers, and Mr. M. Asher.

Thomas H. Collins, a seaman of H.M.S. Harrier, apprehended as a deserter, was remanded for twenty-one days, Commodore Seymour declining to receive prisoner on board the Pelorus.

Thomas Abraham Bates, a deserter from the Oaklands, was sentenced to twelve weeks' hard labour in gaol.

Peter Hughes, apprehended on suspicion that he was a deserter from H.M.S. Pelorus, was sent on board that vessel, with a copy of the depositions.

George Reid and John Ratcliffe, convicted of disobedience of lawful commands on board the ship the Dunphaile Castle, was committed to four weeks' hard labour in gaol.

Several charges of desertion were dismissed.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

BANCO COURT.—Juries of four.—Williams v. Robertson, Cunningham v. Titterton; Bucknell v. Mann and another; Brown v. Johnston; Driver v. Cunningham; Gerrard v. Gerrard; ex parte Dudley (prohibition), to be heard at the rising of the Court.

IN EQUITY.—Before his Honor the Primary Judge, at 11 o'clock. Motions and petitions—Dean v. Byrnes and others, part heard; Brenan v. Brady, hearing; Ritchie and others v. Price and another, hearing; Davis v. Stamp and others, hearing.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

CAUSE LIST.

1702	Cornan v. Crowshaw	1764	Marsh v. Bull
1710	Tomlins v. Cargo	1768	Degner v. Harden
1713	Lynch v. Murphy	1789	Bull v. Wheatley
1719	Ellis v. Klees	1790	Powell v. Lewis
1734	Rowswell v. Moffatt	1796	Martyn v. Layard
1743	Roper v. Hogarth	1800	Woolcott v. Hinton
1749	Cubitt v. Enever	1801	Same v. Moore and another
1751	Palmer v. Toogood	1808	Same v. Thomas
1756	Frith and another v. M'Mahon	1813	Dean v. Curran
1762	Barden v. Watson	1820	Peacock v. M'Neil

A POTRAIT.—An untidy woman! little soap and much perfume. Plenty of jewellery and lack of strings and buttons. Silks and laces, and tattered underclothes. Diamond rings and soiled collar. Feathers and flowers, and battered cap-frill. Silk stockings and shabby boots. Who has not seen her? If you are a person of courage, enter her dressing room. Make your way over the carpet through mismated slippers, tippets, belts, ribbons, hair pins, pictorial magazines, fashion prints and unpaid bills, and look vainly around for a chair that is sufficiently free from dust to sit down upon. Look at the dingy muslin window curtains, the questionable bed quilt and pillow cases, the unfreshness of everything your eye falls upon. Open the closet door, and see the piles of dresses wanting the stitch all in time, heaped pell-mell upon the pegs; see the band-boxes without covers, and all the horrible paraphernalia of a lazy, vivid, inefficient, vacant, idealess, female monstrosity, who will, of course, be chosen out of a bevy of practical, good, common-sense girls, by some man who prides himself on "his knowledge of woman," as his "help-meet" for life. I used the word "monstrosity" advisedly; for even in the cell of a prison I have seen wretched females trying, with woman's beautiful instinct, to brighten and beautify the bare walls with some rude coloured paint. Thank heaven! the untidy woman is the exception, not the rule. Would we could say the same of the untidy man!—FANNY FERN.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Tuesday evening.

THE amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	£366	16	7
Gin	531	18	3
Liqueurs, cordials, or strong waters	5	0	0
Whisky	48	6	0
Rum	958	6	0
Perfumed spirits	2	7	3
Wine	123	0	0
Ale, porter, and beer, in wood	7	5	10
Ditto, in bottle	1	6	0
Tobacco and snuff	371	12	0
Cigars	103	3	6
Tea	757	3	3
Coffee and chicory	122	19	0
Sugar, unrefined	150	0	0
Gold	37	11	3
Pilotage	14	19	0
Total	£3672	0	6

Entries were passed at the Customs to-day on 460 ozs. 10 dwts. of gold for shipment per Dunphaile Castle for Hongkong.

The *Economist* of February 8th makes the following remarks respecting the proposed loan from English capitalists to the French Government:—

The peculiar policy of France last year perplexed the English money market, and now it is doing so again. For purposes that are not officially announced, but some of which may be very easily guessed, the French Government have engaged with certain English capitalists of eminence for a loan of not less than £2,000,000, nor more than £4,000,000. The French Government are to say how much they will want, and will in all probability say that they want £4,000,000. They are to deposit 3 per Cent. Rentes, valued at 60 (the present price is about 71), and to pay, in fact, 6 per cent.—that is, 4 per cent. interest and half per cent. commission. The loan is to be for three months certain, and perhaps for longer, though on this point there does not seem to be complete certainty.

The effect upon the English money market is evident. Whatever sum of money the French elect to take, there is a new demand for money to that extent, and not only for what is vaguely and popularly called money, but on the very money which lies in the discount market. Persons who are desirous of long investments will not engage in a temporary loan to a foreign Government to extricate it from a momentary difficulty. The long-time money which goes into Consols or Indian securities, or French *rentes*, when bought to hold and keep, will not find its way into a passing transaction such as this. The short-time money which lies loose in Lombard-street at call or short notice is the only sort of money which will be embarked in it. For the purposes of the discount market, if the French Government ask to borrow £4,000,000, it is just as if £4,000,000 of new bills had been on a sudden created and discounted. And we must observe that this is so, even though not a shilling of bullion should leave the country in consequence. The parties who discount bills by no means as a rule withdraw any of the funds which they thus obtain from England. But, nevertheless, the more bills there are, the higher the rate. There are new borrowers to that extent in the market, and the lenders get the advantage. So, in this case, the mere fact of the French Government having borrowed the money, and having the right to remove it from hence, will have a tendency to raise the rate of interest, even if that right be never exercised.

We are careful to be precise on this point, because it is the opinion of some well-informed persons, though by no means our own, that the mere fact of M. Fould's having been known to have the command of a large sum here will be sufficient for his purpose, and that he will not need to remove any of it from hence. But even so our money market would be influenced. The subscribed money will be paid into the Bank of England to the credit of a separate account, and even if it were not drawn away, the Bank would always be apprehensive that it might. The Bank would always bear in mind that this large deposit was a temporary possession, of which it might be deprived at the pleasure of a Government whose treasury is by no means rich and whose motions are by *no means* calculable.

But in all likelihood the money now lent to France will go to France. We perhaps carry financial scepticism to a vicious extreme, but we do not believe that the French Government will borrow and pay interest for any money which they do not touch and handle. We do not mean that the whole sum now borrowed will be exported in bullion, though we expect that part of it will be so. But we mean to assert that the French Government will not be satisfied with a dormant account at the Bank of England. They will require an active account in Paris. The money borrowed will go into the general exchange account between the two countries, and be one new and large item in the list of reciprocal claims which the two countries have to settle and adjust with each other. The new transaction will not necessarily cause an efflux of bullion, but it will tend to cause it, and, unless counteracted, would cause it.

There appears to be nothing at present to counteract it. There was some gold sent abroad last week before this great operation was effected. The French exchange, according to ordinary rules, justifies it. As we last week remarked, the regular export of gold is a normal part of the legitimate trade of this country; and at present this export is certainly not counteracted by the higher value of money in our discount market, for the rate of interest is lower in London than almost anywhere else. The tendency of this new operation is to withdraw gold from England. If we want to counteract that tendency, we must do something.

The Bank of England will probably be obliged to raise its rate, perhaps to raise it more than once. According to the last account made up to Wednesday night, the banking department stood thus:—

Public deposits	£5,788,441
Other deposits	14,179,917
Seven day and other bills	692,899
Total liabilities of Banking Department	£20,661,257
and the reserve was—	
Notes	£9,030,425
Gold and silver coin	841,823
	£9,872,248

If the right policy be, as we believe it is, for the Bank to permit its banking reserve to fluctuate between half and a third of its banking liabilities, some care would soon be necessary. It is in the early stages of a drain that the Bank can act with least injury to commerce, and greatest immunity from angry criticism. Nobody wishes money to be as low as 2½ per cent. Every one rather dreads its being reduced to two per cent. Every one, therefore, would readily now concur in whatever steps the Bank Directors may think necessary. The period of angry censure is the period of high rates. When money is at 7 per cent., a rise to 8—though it may be a measure of just precaution, though it may be essential to mere safety—is always unpopular. The interest of the public, too, demands an early attention to the diminution of the Bank's treasure. Common sense teaches that it is much easier to keep money which we have, than to attract money which we no longer have.

A hope is sometimes expressed that we shall do nothing to "impede the beneficial measures" of M. Fould. How far the use of the money which he is going to borrow will be beneficial, we shall be better able to discuss when we know for certain what that use is. But one thing is certain. No measure of the Bank of England will or can prevent M. Fould from having that money, even if the Bank were bent on it. The French Government have contracted with solvent English bankers to pay a certain sum, and that sum will undoubtedly be paid to its credit, whatever the Bank of England may do or say. All which the Bank is able or would wish to do is to protect its own reserve. The effect of a rise in the rate of interest is not to prevent the payment of the French loan, but to attract here movable money to enable us to repay it. It does not diminish our liabilities: it strengthens our resources.

What M. Fould means to do with the money he has borrowed, and for which he is willing to pay 6 per cent., is not so clear. There are two opinions respecting it. Those who take a favourable view say that he only wishes to have the command of a considerable sum of ready money in case the holders of the 4½ per cents., which he is about to convert, should demand their principal. Such a use would be perfectly proper, though £2,000,000 or £4,000,000 would go no way at all if the 4½ per cent. stockholders should *en masse* seek repayment. The annual *interest* of that stock is between six and seven millions sterling. Still even a little money would be beneficial as far as it went, and no one could object to a financier's requiring it. On the other hand, however, suspicious observers who are not disposed to view the proceedings of the French Exchequer with a favourable eye, believe that this money is to be used, in strong but expressive phrase, to "rig the market." They say that M. Fould is making money artificially cheap in Paris (the Bank has just reduced its rate of discount to 4 per cent. at the moment when the Government is borrowing abroad at 6 per cent.); that M. Fould would benefit in two ways by a rise in the French funds; if the 4½ per cents. rise, the holders are less likely to ask for repayment, and more likely to accept the terms he will offer to them; if the Three per Cents. rise, the new Three per Cents. which he is about to create, and which will be exactly like the old, will be created on better terms. Such objectors hint that a small sum like that in question, though ludicrously inadequate for legitimate purposes, would be very sufficient for illegitimate. Two millions, or even four, are utterly incommensurate with the demands of the 4½ per cent. stockholders if they unanimously asked for repayment; but even the smaller sum is a most efficient implement for manipulating prices on a sensitive Bourse.

We give no judgment of our own between these two opinions. We are, in truth, loath to accept the unfavourable view; and we cannot think the evidence which is adduced for the favourable conclusive or sufficient. We wish for further facts. All which is important to us is clear. In the present state of the money market a sufficiently secured loan like this to France is to us a convenient accident, not an occasion for regret. England is just now like a man of business whose operations are temporarily suspended, and, whose capital is consequently lying idle. The appearance of a neighbour who wishes to borrow and is able to give good security (for French *rentes* at 60 are good though not perfect security for a few months), is a happy good fortune. So far from grudging the money, we should wish to lend the money. We have only to see that in lending it we manage with discretion and judgment,—that we *do* not permit too much bullion to flow out unheeded, that we watchfully retain a sufficient banking reserve.

THE BIRTHDAY VOLUNTEER FETE.—At a meeting of West Maitland Volunteers on Wednesday evening, the invitation sent to the corps to attend a fete at Sydney on the Queen's birthday was taken into consideration, and a general feeling was expressed in favour of accepting it. Sergeant Tegg intimated, on behalf of Lieutenant Wolfe, that the corps had been invited by Captain Bolton, of the Newcastle Volunteer Rifles, to join in a grand shooting match to take place at Newcastle on the same day. It was suggested, however, that Captain Bolton had not been aware, when he despatched his letter, that a fete was to take place in Sydney, and the general desire appeared to be in favour of the latter proposal. It was resolved to commence preparatory drill practice, so as to be able to bear a creditable part in the brilliant meeting. Upwards of fifty of the company have already signified their intention of attending.—*Maitland Mercury*.

JOHN G. COHEN has desired us to call the attention of wholesale and retail grocers, tea merchants, buyers for the interior, ironmongers, and the trade, to his highly important sale at the Bank Auction Rooms, this day, Wednesday, May 7th, 1862, to commence at half-past 10 o'clock precisely, viz., on account of whom it may concern, 1051 bars and 75 bundles iron. At 11 o'clock, balance of the cargo ex Veloz, fine congou teas, 28 tons Mauritius sugars; ex Wild Wave, Liverpool fine salt, groceries, oilmen's stores, &c. For further particulars, see advertisements.—ADV.

AT No. 209, Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo, Mr. R. Muriel sells a varied and useful assortment of furniture and household requisites. Parties furnishing should attend Mr. Symes' sale, and then they will consult their own interest.—ADV.

WE wish to call the attention of the timber trade to the sale of the cargo of Hobart Town timber, battens, palings, shingles, &c., ex Creole, on Market Wharf, this afternoon, at 3, by Messrs. L. E. Threlkeld and Co.—ADV.

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Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 5th May, 1862.

TENDERS for PUBLIC WORKS and SUPPLIES.—TENDERS are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies. For full particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every police office in the colony.

No tender will be taken into consideration unless the name of the work for which it is intended be written on the cover.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Date to which Tenders can be received at this Office.
Repairs and alterations to Old Military Barracks, Liverpool.	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 13th May.
Erection of Police Stables, Longbottom.	
Repairs to Old Military Barracks, Parramatta.	
Painting at Quarantine Station and Hospital-ship Harmony.	
Fencing Cemetery at Tamworth.	
Erection of Additions to Watchhouse, Tamworth	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 20th May.
Erection of a Public Pound near the Haymarket, Sydney	
Erection of Messenger's Quarters, &c., Custom House, Sydney	
Supplies for Railway Purposes:— Mineral Grease, Spring Steel, Angle and Rivet Iron, Semaphore Lamp Chimneys.	
Great Western Road, 1st District—	
1. Parramatta-street, to junction with Southern Road	
2. Junction to Homebush	
3. Homebush to Beckett's Bridge	
4. Old Pitt Road Toll-gate to Lawson's Hill	
5. Metalled road near Dog Kennel to Rope's Creek	
6. St. Mary's, or South Creek	
7. South Creek to Penrith	
8. Whateley's Inn to Emu Ferry	

W. M. ARNOLD.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
6th May, 1862.

TRANSFERABLE AND REMITTABLE GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES.—In conformity with the provisions of the Act of the Legislature of New South Wales, 25 Victoria, No. 19, His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, directs it to be notified, that Sealed TENDERS will be received at this Office, until noon of FRIDAY, the 16th of the present month, from persons desirous of advancing the whole or any portion of the sum of Fifty Thousand Pounds on the following security, and subject to the undermentioned terms and conditions, viz.:—

1. Each tender must be for the amount of one or more Debentures, and must be endorsed "Tender for Debentures."

2. If the tender be accepted, debentures for such amounts as may be required will be issued in sums of £100, £500, and £1000 each, secured upon the Consolidated Revenues of New South Wales, and will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the 1st of July and the 1st of January in each year. Parties tendering should state in which of the above sums they wish the debentures prepared.

3. The principal sum will be payable on the 1st January, 1892, either in Sydney or London, at the option of the holder, but notice must be given, on or before the 1st July, 1891, of the place at which it is intended to present the debentures for the payment of such principal.

4. The interest will be payable either in Sydney or London, and the place at which the first payment is to be made will be endorsed on the debentures; any change which it may be desired to make in this respect must previously be registered and endorsed on the debentures, at the Colonial Treasury, in Sydney, or at the office of the Banking Agents in London, six months prior to the date on which such interest shall be payable.

5. The debentures will be transferable by delivery.

6. The amount tendered, if accepted, must be paid in cash.

7. The Government will not consider itself bound to accept any tender which may not be deemed eligible or advantageous for the public service.

E. C. WEEKES.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
6th May, 1862.

TENDERS will be received at this Department, until noon of TUESDAY, the 20th May, for building a VESSEL of 70 tons register, or thereabouts, suitable for the Pilot service.

Each tender must be accompanied by a model and specification of the vessel proposed to be built.

The vessel must be furnished and completed for the service with every appointment fit for sea, and to the satisfaction of the Pilot Board, within four months from the date of acceptance of tender.

At the foot of each tender there must be a memorandum signed by the tenderer, and two responsible parties as sureties, agreeing to be answerable for the due performance of the contract, in the event of the tender being accepted, and undertaking, in that event, that they will severally execute and deliver, at the office of the Crown Solicitor in Sydney, within seven days after the usual notification of acceptance, a bond to her Majesty, in the penal sum of £500, for securing such performance, otherwise the tender will not be taken into consideration.

Any further particulars required may be ascertained on application to the Secretary of the Pilot Board.

E. C. WEEKES.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

ASSURANCE BRANCH.

Extracts from Tables and Specimens of Bonus Additions.

TABLE A.—PREMIUMS payable annually throughout life for £100 to be paid at death.

Age	Premium.	Age	Premium.	Age	Premium.	Age	Premium.	Age	Premium.
20	£1 17 5	30	£2 3 2	40	£3 4 5	50	£4 9 10	60	£7 1 4

BONUS added to each £100 assured at age 40.

Office.	After Five Years.	After Seven Years.	After Ten Years.
The Australian Mutual ...	£9 7 0	£23 1 9	£35 10 7
A British Mutual	Nil.	11 7 6	16 16 6
" Proprietary	Nil.	Nil.	11 13 4

TABLE B.—PREMIUMS payable for a limited number of years for £100 to be paid at death.

	No.	5	10	15	20
Annual Premium.	Age	27	41	34	45
	Amount	£7 15 8	£5 17 5	£3 14 4	£4 1 2
Bonus addition after 5 years		£41 6 10	£20 17 4	£16 2 10	£11 12 10

TABLE J.—Premiums payable till death, or up to the age of 55 or 60, for £100, to be paid at death, or on attaining such age.

Annual premium payable from age 40 till death or age 55 } £6 14s. 3d.
Bonus addition after five years, £26 5s. 3d.
Annual premium payable from age 43 till death or age 55 } £8 11s. 10d.
Bonus addition after five years, £33 2s. 8d.

The rates for every other branch of life assurance will be found to be equally favourable.

Annual premiums may be paid by half-yearly or quarterly instalments.

N.B.—The general conditions under which policies are granted by this COLONIAL INSTITUTION will bear favourable comparison with those of any other office.

☞ Members may dispose of their BONUS ADDITIONS to the office for their value in cash. This varies according to age, from about *one-third* to about *two-thirds* of the addition, or even more.

⁂ Assurance policies, and the bonuses accruing thereto, of this *Society, and of it only*, are protected in favour of the families of the assured by Act of the Legislature of New South Wales, on the following scale:—
After a duration of—
Two years, £200 of assurance | Seven years, £1000 ditto
Five years, £500 ditto | Ten years, £2000 ditto.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and every information may be obtained from any of the agents in New South Wales, and in the other colonies, or at the principal office.

ROBERT THOMSON, actuary and secretary.
Hunter-street, Sydney, May 31.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Empowered by Acts of Parliament.
Established in 1836.
Having a Colonial Proprietary, and the following Board of Directors in Sydney.
J. S. Willis, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. G. K. Holden, Esq., M.L.C. | Hon. J. B. Watt, Esq., M.L.C.
Edward Knox, Esq.
Hon. E. D. Thomson, Esq., C.B. | B. Buchanan, Esq.
Medical Referees:
Hon. John Macfarlane, Esq., M.D.,
Joseph Burgon, Esq., M.R.C.S.
Surveyor, F. H. Grundy, Esq., C.E.
Capital subscribed exceeding................ £1,390,000
Accumulated Funds and Capital paid up, exceeding.............................. £1,212,000
Of which £200,000 are invested in the colonies in Government and other securities.
Reserve Surplus Fund, £250,000—with unlimited liability of the shareholders.

The Directors continue to grant Policies of Insurance in Town or country in both departments of the Company's business, upon terms which will be found as liberal as those of any other office.

Tables of Rates for Fire and Life Insurance, in all its branches, and every information can be obtained from A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary, at the Offices, Wynyard-square, Sydney.

FIRE INSURANCE.—Office, corner of Pitt and Hunter streets, Sydney. Incorporated by Act of Council, 18 Vict., 1855.
SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital .... £250,000.
DIRECTORS:—
THOMAS HOLT, Esq., M.L.A., CHAIRMAN
M. E. MURNIN, Esq., DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN
RICHARD JONES, Esq.,
JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq.,
THOMAS W. SMART, Esq., M.L.A.
T. C. BREILLAT, Esq.
Surveyor—JAMES HUME, Esq.
Secretary—Mr. JOSEPH DYER.

The Sydney Insurance Company issues policies for protection against fire, for sums ranging from £10 to £10,000. The subscribed capital is £250,000, with unlimited liability of a large and wealthy colonial proprietary. The rates of insurance range from 3s. per cent. to 6s. 6d. per cent., for brick or stone dwellings, and from 4s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per cent. for brick or stone shops, stores, and places of business. Wooden buildings are charged special rates. Losses promptly settled. £27,909 has been paid by this Company for fire losses within the past five years. Small accidents, from fires in dwellings or shops, are recognised as claims, and equitably settled. This being a colonial institution, the whole of the profits are retained in the colony, instead of being transmitted to England.

Further information can be obtained, and applications will be filled up without any expense to the applicant, at the Offices, corner of Pitt and Hunter streets, Sydney.

NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, £1,259,760.
Income, 1861, £250,000. Invested funds, £555,000.
Tables of Rates for FIRE and LIFE Insurance, and every information, can be obtained upon application at the Company's office, 62, Margaret-street, Wynyard-square.
WILLIAM RAE, resident secretary.

MARINE INSURANCE.—AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Head Office: Hall of Commerce, Melbourne.
Sydney Agency: Exchange Corner, Pitt-street.
Marine Surveyor: Captain W. F. NORIE.
The undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to insure every description of marine risks at the lowest rates of premium.
Losses made payable in Melbourne, London, Calcutta, and Hongkong.
TABLES of rates, and forms of proposal, with every information, will be furnished on application to
MONTEFIORE and MONTEFIORE.

THE SYDNEY MAIL.—This successful Family Weekly Newspaper has now reached a circulation of between 6000 and 7000 copies. Next to the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, it has by far the largest circulation of any journal in the colony.

The Country Edition of the SYDNEY MAIL is posted to every part of the interior on FRIDAY mornings, and the Town Edition published every SATURDAY morning at 5 o'clock. Advertisements for either edition must be sent to the Office not later than 8 o'clock on THURSDAY evenings. Cash terms of Advertising: 2 lines, 1s.; 4 ditto, 2s.; 6 ditto, 3s.; 8 ditto, 4s.; and 3d. for every additional line for each insertion. All advertisements under six lines will be charged 3s. to the advertiser's account, if booked. A considerable reduction is made where the insertions continue for one, two, three, six, or twelve months. Subscriptions: Thirteen shillings per annum, payable in advance.

⁂ Agents requiring the SYDNEY MAIL FOR SALE must remit IN ADVANCE, or their orders will not be attended to.

Publishing Office, Hunter-street, Sydney.

THE QUEENSLAND GUARDIAN is now published, at Brisbane, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

DUTY OFF PAPER.—Printing, Book-binding, and Hydraulic Presses, suitable to all classes of Printing Offices, manufactured by BALLS GARRETT (late J. G. Sherwin), of 5, Cumberland-street, Shoreditch, London; and Medway Iron Works, Maidstone, Kent.

⁂ Catalogues, Drawings, and Price Lists forwarded, as also copies of testimonials. Established fifty years. Printers' and bookbinders' materials manufactured.

TO PROPRIETORS OF NEWSPAPERS IN THE COLONIES.—For SALE, one of Cowper's, of Manchester and Birmingham, double double demy printing machines, to work by steam, with driving shafts, fast and loose pulleys, bed frames, fastening bolts, duplicate wheels, roller stocks and moulds, and everything complete for erecting in an office. This Machine formerly printed the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, and is now being disposed of in consequence of the erection of new machinery. It has had very little wear, and the casual repairs having been performed by a competent engineer, are as strong and perfect as when erected from the factory of Mr. Edward Cowper.

One FOUR-CYLINDER MACHINE, guaranteed speed 4000 per hour; cost set down in London Docks, £800; cash price, £500.

Also, one of Hopkinson's Super Double-royal ALBION PRESSES, which has had very little use.

For further particulars, apply to JOHN FAIRFAX and SONS, HERALD Office.

THE GENUINE DR. JAMES' POWDER.—In this changeable climate, COUGHS and COLDS, if neglected, too often prove fatal. Influenza invades our cities, towns, and villages, and carries off thousands yearly. These are modified types of fever, of every kind; all are caused by checked perspiration.

A medicine which, by acting on the skin, will restore the natural flow of that secretion, is therefore what is needed in those diseases and all kinds of fever.

NEWBERY'S JAMES' POWDER possesses the properties to produce this, and it does it effectually and speedily.

The experience of 115 years has but increased its reputation and enhanced its value in the estimation of the profession, who largely prescribe it. This signal success has caused many base imitations of it, but medical practitioners have found and acknowledged that no other preparation is so safe and so efficacious as that manufactured by Messrs. Newbery. Even in rheumatism, asthma, and ague it will be found to give great relief, and generally produce a perfect cure.

By following the directions given with every packet and bottle, it can be administered with perfect safety as a FAMILY MEDICINE. As a guarantee, the original and genuine bears the words, "F. Newbery, No. 45, St. Paul's Churchyard," London, upon the Government stamp. Sold in England in packets 2s. 9d.; bottles, 4s. 6d. and 11s.

⁂ Ask particularly for "NEWBERY'S JAMES' POWDER."

Agent for Sydney, Messrs. FOSS, SON, and CO.

COUGHS, Colds, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.—A speedy relief, and in most cases perfect cure, will be effected by taking a few doses of the PECTORAL OXYMEL OF CARAGHEEN. Prepared by A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street, opposite Police Office.

TO FARMERS, GRAZIERS, and Agriculturists.—As the proper season is approaching for the sowing of artificial grasses, the undersigned beg to inform their numerous friends, &c., that they have just received, ex Tiptree, the following seeds, and safely guarantee them as being perfectly fresh and choice.
Lucerne seed (French, English, and colonial)
White Dutch clover
Red clover (annual); red (perennial) clover, or cow grass—trifolium incarnatum
American prairie, or buffalo grass (genuine), imported from America
Blue top grass seed, imported from America
Rye grass (annual); ditto (Dickinson's perennial)
Sainfoin, meadow fescue, mixed meadow grass
Tall fescue, spiked or Darnel fescue; meadow foxtail
Great meadow grass, or spear grass of America
Timothy grass, fiorin grass, sweet vernal
Annual meadow grass, dogstail grass, hard fescue
Sheep's fescue, sorghum saccharatum, Zulu Kaffir imphee
Canary, hemp, and rape seeds, millet seed
Field turnip seeds (white globe, and Skirring's swede)
Field and garden peas (various sorts), horse (tic) beans
Vegetable seeds, in packages and separate
Tares or vetches, for spring and winter sowing
Lawn grass, cotton seed (Egyptian kind), linseed.
Also, on SALE:—
Flour (first brands), wheat, maize
Oats, barley (Cape); barley (Chevalier, for malting and brewing purposes)
Bran, hay (lucerne and oaten)
Bacon and hams.
N.B.—Colonial tobacco and stems for sheepwash.
Parties calling at our establishment can have circulars referring to the culture of the above agricultural seeds, and the undersigned are prepared to dispose of the same at very reduced prices this season.
FERRIS, SON, and DOYLE,
Please address: Pitt-street, near the Theatre, Sydney.

VEGETABLE SEEDS. VEGETABLE SEEDS.—The undersigned beg to inform Market Gardeners and others, that they are now landing from the Highflyer, a choice selection of Seeds of all kinds, and which they will dispose of at prices as will defy competition. FERRIS, SON, and DOYLE, Pitt-street, near the Theatre.

ADELAIDE PRIZE SEED WHEAT.—The following choice kinds of the above, now landing ex Success: White Winslow, Red Straw, and Tuscan. FERRIS, SON, and DOYLE, 239, Pitt-street.

ADELAIDE PRIZE SEED WHEAT.—The undersigned have (now for SALE the following choice kinds of the above, viz., RED STRAW, TUSCAN, and WHITE WINSLOW. Orders should be sent promptly, as the supply on hand is limited. Address FERRIS, SON, and DOYLE, Pitt-street, near Theatre, Sydney.

COLONIAL TOBACCO (888 brand) on SALE, at FERRIS, SON, and DOYLE'S, 239, Pitt-street.

SEED WHEAT.—A few bags Adelaide Prize, now landing ex Deva, consisting of Nonpareil, Early Frame, and Tuscan, for SALE. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street, opposite the Savings' Bank.

STEAM ENGINES and SAWING MACHINERY for SALE, a bargain. D. C. DALGLEISH, Sussex-street South.

FOR SALE, the right to cut cabbage-tree on a flat of 300 acres in extent at Bulli. 333, Crown-st., Surry Hills.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF COALS.—WHITTELL'S Fuel Sheds and Weighbridge, established in the year 1841.
The following will be the reduced price list for the month of May, 1862, for cash on delivery.
£1 10s., best screened Newcastle coals
£1 7s., unscreened
£1 3s., kitchen or manufactory
16s., blacksmiths'
18s., billets, forty to the load
17s., chopped or junks ironbark.
N.B.—A large supply of breeze and charcoal constantly on hand, equally cheap. Orders by post promptly attended to.
Also truly comfortable Cottages To Let, inquire at the Coal Office, Bathurst-street West.

CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c.
Now on view, at Messrs. BURT and CO.'S Show Rooms, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets,
Several lots of very superior American and English built carriages, recently landed, comprising
Double-seated rockaways
Ditto ditto barouche
Ditto ditto carryalls
Top and no top concords
Express waggons
Buggy harness, &c. Also,
Per Beemah,
Elegant cab phaeton, by Wilson, Northampton
Dogcart, by ditto, ditto
Sociables and driving phaetons.
And at their Stores, 129, York-street,
A very large and varied selection of second-hand vehicles.

LINSEED OIL, in drums
Colza, kerosene, turps, glue
China oil, superior sample, in tins
Paints, white and coloured
Glaziers' diamonds, and gold leaf
Sheet glass, 2nd, 10 x 8 to 24 x 16.
RABONE, FEEZ, and CO.

AMERICAN GOODS, landing ex Alice Cameron.
S. Collins and Co.'s heavy and medium axes
Simmons' and H. Collins' ditto
Simmons' hunter's and claw hatchets
S. Collins and Co.'s curved and driving picks
Ames' and Day's long and short handled shovels
Bright spades, No. 2; axe and pick handles
Douglass pumps, plumb levels
I. R. dressing combs, sluice forks, &c., &c.
RABONE, FEEZ, and CO.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO STEAM SAW (and MOULDING MILLS, and JOINERY WORKS, (late Fairfax's), bottom of Dowling-street, Sydney.
CEDAR, in boards and scantling, and timber of all kinds. The largest stock of seasoned cedar in Sydney.
MOULDING DEPARTMENT.—Skirtings, architraves, and mouldings of all kinds.
TURNERY.—Every description of turnery in stock and to order.
JOINERY WORK.—Doors, sashes, venetian shutters, mantel-pieces, &c., in cedar and pine.
CABINET DEPARTMENT.—Chiffonieres, drawers, sofas, couches, washstands, bedsteads, safes, &c.; portable cane and wood seat colonial-made cedar chairs.
CASES, for wine, beer, soap, candles, &c.
RANDOLPH NOTT, manager.

WOULDHAM'S Patent PORTLAND CEMENT for SALE, in lots to suit purchasers, at 17s. 6d. per barrel. FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN, auctioneers, 309, George-street.

BANGOR SLATE YARD, New Pitt-street.—Yorkshire and Scotch Flagging. R. WYNNE.

CITY CEMENT, and Drain Pipe Depot, New Pitt-street.—Marble Slates. R. WYNNE.

100,000 FEET ½, ¾, 1, 1¼ inch G and T FLOORING. GOODLET and SMITH, Victoria Saw Mills.

150,000 FEET Baltic and Oregon Plank, Scantling, and Boards at reduced rates; also, H. T. Hardwood, Shingles, and Palings. GOODLET and SMITH, Victoria Saw Mills, Erskine-street, branch yard, Parramatta-street.

2,500 DOORS, Glazed Windows, Mouldings, Architraves, Skirting, &c. GOODLET and SMITH, Erskine-street.

500,000 FEET AMERICAN PINE, Doors, Sashes, Architraves, Mouldings, Laths, Battens, Ash Oars, &c. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

200,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood of every description. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER.

200,000 FEET tongued and grooved PITCH PINE, 1 inch, and tongued and grooved BALTIC, 1 inch, ¾ inch, and ½ inch. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

2000 BARRELS best Portland Cement. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

160 ACRES.—A COAL-FIELD, near Bulli, for SALE. Apply to the Proprietor, at the office of W. Barton and Son, next the Commercial Bank.

TO BE SOLD, a COTTAGE, situate in the most desirable part of Liverpool, and close to the station. It is nearly new, brick built, contains 4 rooms, with kitchen and store attached; also front and back verandahs and out-offices, with 189 feet frontage to Scott-street, and the same quantity to Terminus-street; all enclosed by a good substantial close fence. Apply for particulars to the owner, Mr. MANTOVA, on the premises; or to Mr. BERESFORD, Post Office, Liverpool.
The Goodwill of the business of a Carpenter and Undertaker will be included in the sale.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.—First-class FARM, within 1½ mile of the improving township of Lismore, and 15 miles from Casino, on the Richmond River, containing 160 acres of superior arable land; the improvements are a boarded Cottage of sawn stuff, containing 4 rooms, with shingled roof, a detached kitchen and other outbuildings; good stockyard with bails and calf-pens complete. About 1 acre of good orchard ground, containing oranges, lemons, loquats, peaches, &c.; large paddock of about 70 acres, fenced in with a three-rail hardwood fence—the remainder is unfenced, and commands a large bush run. The whole is abundantly supplied with fresh water in all seasons by the navigable river in front, and by creeks intersecting the farm. This property offers a first-class investment for an industrious couple in rural pursuits in a rich and thriving locality. For further particulars, apply to WILLIAM BLAXLAND, Land and Estate Agent, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, by TENDER, the GOOD-WILL and INTEREST in the LEASE, having two years to run, at the nominal rent of fifty pounds sterling per annum, of the premises occupied by the late James Cochrane, Muswellbrook; together with the stock-in-trade, consisting of drapery, boots and shoes, grocery, hardware, wines and spirits, &c.
The stock lists can be seen on the premises, Muswellbrook; or at Messrs. A. M'Arthur and Co.'s, York-street, Sydney.
The late Mr. Cochrane was doing, at his death, a highly profitable business, and the stock, being all newly purchased, is in first-rate condition. It is taken at Sydney prices without carriage, and contains scarcely an unsaleable line.
This presents an opening to any party with some capital to enter into general business, the store being in a good district and position.
Terms—One-third cash; remainder by approved bills at three and six months, with bank interest added.
Tenders will be received until SATURDAY, the 10th May, 1862, by A. H. C. MACAFEE, administrator to the estate; or by Messrs. A. M'ARTHUR and CO.

BIAMBLE STATION for SALE.—Mr. WILLIAM TINDALL has received instructions from the proprietor to sell by private contract a splendid DOUBLE STATION, BIAMBLE, in the district of Bligh, about 70 miles from Mudgee. It has two frontages to the Castlereagh River, and is admirably adapted for fattening either cattle or sheep. Hornsey Wood, Penrith, April 28th.

FOR SALE, 1000 WETHERS, from three to six years old. Deliverable at Emu Creek or Bendermeer. Apply to FLOWER, SALTING, and CO., 31, Hunter-street.

EWES, WETHERS, STATIONS.—R. FORBES, 78, King-street, has for SALE
Ewes in lamb, 7400, and 3000 hoggets, on Murrumbidgee
Lachlan district—4 blocks, 6000 choice sheep, a bargain
Kennedy district—4 blocks, 500 cattle, capable of 10,000
Ewes, ages 2 to 4, 2000, near Hartley, 6 months' fleece
Wethers, ages 2 to 4, about 610, near Hartley, ditto ditto
Lachlan River—4 blocks, 20 miles frontage, fit for sheep
Mole—1 block, well watered, fit for sheep, choice
Sheep, 6240, ages and sexes, near Wellington, in lamb
Warrego River—6 blocks, each ten miles, very superior
Queensland—10,000 choice sheep and stations, heavy fleece
Dubbo—station, 11,000 sheep, very choice
Dubbo—station 10,000 sheep, &c., choice, ditto ditto
New England—30,000 sheep, first-class improvements.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Maneroo Horses.

WEDNESDAY, May 7th.

BURT and CO. have been instructed by Mr. Tracey, Maneroo, to sell by auction, at the Cattle Market Yards, THIS DAY, May 7th, at 2 o'clock,
39 broken and unbroken horses, fit for saddle and harness.

Goulburn Horses.
THURSDAY, May 8.

At the Cattle Market Yards, Haymarket.

BURT and CO. have been instructed by Mr. James Simons, Goulburn, to sell by auction, at the Cattle Market Yards, Haymarket, TO-MORROW, Thursday, May 8, at 2 o'clock,
30 broken and unbroken horses.
These are described as a very superior lot of young horses, fit for harness and saddle.

At the Bazaar, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 11.

36 Country Horses.

At the Cattle Yards, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 2.
39 Young Horses.

BURT and CO.'S SALE by AUCTION, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock, will comprise
9 young horses from the Coolangatta stud
8 ditto ditto from Shoalhaven
12 ditto ditto from Camden
4 ditto ditto from Dapto
3 ditto ditto from Kiama.
☞ On view This Day.
Particulars in catalogues.
After which,
In the Cattle Market Yards at 2 p.m.
39 young horses, broken and unbroken, just arrived from Maneroo.

At the Camperdown Sale Yards,
on THURSDAY, May 8th, at 2 o'clock,
The Second Draft of Mr. M'Guinness' Horses.

MR. C. MARTYN has been instructed by Mr. M'Guinness to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, on THURSDAY, at 2 o'clock,
40 head of good useful horses, the greater portion are broken to saddle and harness.

SALE BY AUCTION, at WOOLLER'S Horse Repository, Pitt-street, every day, at 11 o'clock,
Horses and spring-carts, drays, harness, &c.
☞ No charge for entering horses, &c., for sale.
Unbroken horses sold in the Cattle Market Yards, proceed payable immediately after sale.

☞ On WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 11 o'clock.

⁂ At No. 209, Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo.
Sale by Auction of
Superior Household Furniture and Effects, brilliant toned Cottage Pianoforte, by Tomkinson, engravings, &c.
Also,
A quantity of Household Requisites.
⁂ At No. 209, Victoria-street, very recently occupied by Mr. C. S. Haigh.

MR. R. MURIEL has received instructions from Mr. Symes, the recent occupant, to sell by public auction, on the premises, as above, THIS DAY, the 7th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
A large and varied assortment of superior plain household furniture, &c.
Terms, cash.

☞ On THURSDAY, the 8th of May, at 11 o'clock precisely.

Hereford-street, the Glebe Road.
⁂ At the residence of one of the most respected residents of the Glebe, J. W. Wood, Esq., Hereford-street.
⁂ The Residence known as Glen Wood.

MR. R. MURIEL has been favoured with instructions from J. W. Wood, Esq., who leaves Sydney by the Light of the Age, to sell by public auction, at his residence, the Glebe, on THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The whole of his substantial household furniture, &c., &c., namely,
Hall furniture
Breakfast-room furniture
Dining-room furniture
Drawing-room furniture
China, cut glass, electro-plated ware, and a variety of sundries. Also,
A gig, cart, and harness, horse, pigs, poultry, patent mangle, and a variety of sundries, too numerous to particularise.
N.B.—The public generally, and buyers in the immediate neighbourhood, are assured that the furniture, &c., &c., is of a most substantial and useful character, and well worthy attention.
⁂ A luncheon will be provided.
A Note to Sydney Buyers.—The Glebe Point omnibuses leave every half hour from Wynyard-square, conveying intending purchasers within a few yards of Glenwood.
Terms, cash.

☞ Camperdown.
Chester Lodge.
Superior Household Furniture, Oil Paintings, Rosewood Cottage Pianoforte, and a variety of Sundries, all of which will be enumerated in the next advertisement.

MR. R. MURIEL has received instructions from the present proprietor of Chester Lodge, Camperdown, to sell by public auction, in a few days,
The whole of his superior household furniture and effects.
N.B.—Full particulars in future issue.
The terms are cash.

Preliminary Notice.

N.B.—An Unreserved Sale by public auction, at R. MURIEL'S New Rooms, opposite the Royal Hotel, of
A recent and valuable shipment of superb
CHROMO LITHOGRAPHS,
In all 200 subjects,
By the first Artists of the day,
Marble Brackets, &c.

⁂ The value and opinions entertained by Artists and Connoisseurs in the old country, vide the following notice from the London REVIEW:—

THE FINE ARTS.—The Queen receiving the Wounded Guards at Buckingham Palace.—The attention of the public has of late years been gradually drawn to the efforts made to add colour to lithographic drawings. It would seem as though art, invaded, as it were, by the sun-pencil, and beaten out of the field as a mere delineator of form, had determined to obtain a new triumph by giving to her efforts the very glow of nature. For years our steam-presses have contributed to the decoration of the nursery by the brilliancy and gorgeousness of their coloured pictures, and when we remember that these pictures are worked off by the hundred thousand, we cannot but be astonished at the general goodness of the effect produced. The art of chromo-lithography is yet but young; we do not hesitate to say that ten years ago artists and painters would have laughed at the idea of producing such really valuable works as now issue from its presses. The Messrs. Day have nobly led the way in this new art; but we do not hesitate to say that Mr. Vincent Brooks has carried it to a point of perfection far beyond any other art-craftsman. The wonderful gradations of colour which those unacquainted with the mechanical skill employed would have imagined could only have been produced by the pencil upon the paper itself, are really due to the multitude of lithographic stones employed, and to the accuracy with which their printing surfaces are adjusted to fit each other. The number of stones employed to produce each picture is so great that they would fill two waggons, any one of which, had it been a hair's-breadth out of register, would have destroyed the copy. When large masses of colour have to be worked from the stone, or undefined forms, absolute nicety is not required; but when, as in this picture, thirty or forty portraits have to be given, and the eyes of each individual have to be put in, not by hand, but printed from the stone as a last process, anything but positive accuracy would frightfully distort each face. Even with the greatest care employed no less than forty copies out of every five hundred are thrown aside as wasters. In many cases no less than fifteen different colours and shades of colour have been worked one over the other to produce certain effects.

MR. MURIEL has been favoured with instructions to sell by public auction, at his new Rooms, opposite the Royal Hotel, on an early day, of which due notice will be given,
An entire and most superb shipment of chromo-lithographs.
⁂ The above will be on view three days previous to the sale, MONDAY next, and detailed particulars of the various subjects will appear in to-morrow's issue.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.
35 Cases of American Clocks.
⁂ Detailed particulars in to-morrow's issue.
For unreserved sale.

MR. R. MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his New Rooms, opposite the Royal Hotel, on SATURDAY next, precisely at 11 o'clock,
D88 in diamond,
§ 1-35—35 cases of clocks, recently imported.
No reserve. Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

THIS DAY, the 7th May, at 11 o'clock, at No. 383, Elizabeth-street South, near the Haymarket.
Useful Household Furniture
Dining and Loo Tables
Pier Glasses, Carpets
Cooking Stove and Culinary Utensils.

MESSRS. WALTER BRADLEY and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at No. 383, Elizabeth-street,
A large quantity of household furniture, &c.
Terms, cash.

75 Trunks Boots and Shoes.
Bostock's
Homan and Sons'
Davies and Co.'s

FRIDAY, May 9th.

To Boot and Shoe Makers, Storekeepers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on FRIDAY, May 9th, at 11 o'clock,
A new shipment of seasonable goods, comprising men's, women's, and children's goods, all suitable for the season.
Particulars in future advertisements.

Positive Unreserved Sale of Drapery, &c.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, May 7th.

To Drapers, Outfitters, Storekeepers, Upholsterers, Country Buyers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A new shipment of seasonable drapery, ready-made clothing, &c.
Comprising—
Pilot reefing jackets
Ladies' cloth mantles
Children's cloth mantles
Men's merino vests
Axminster and Brussels hearth rugs
8-4 grey sheetings
36-inch ditto
9-4 medium blankets
36-inch longcloths
38-inch ditto
Printed reps
Crinoline skirts
Sealskins
Rough browns
Dressed hollands
Black glace
Fancy silks
Bonnet ribbons
Black ribbon velvets
Crossover winceys
Checked ditto
Black coburgs
Quilted skirts
Head dresses
I. R. braces
Pongees
Spun bandannas
Men's white shirts, W. and B.
Men's white shirts, swiss fronts, W. and B.
Boy's and youths' white shirts, W. and B.
Men's regatta shirts, W. and B.
Black doe sacs
Lambswool shirts
Shepherds' plaid suits
Fancy doe suits
Cardigan vests
Men's mole trousers
Men's fancy doe trousers
Men's black and fancy doe vests
Men's drab kersey trousers
Panama hats, &c.
Terms at sale.

Axminster Hearth Rugs.
Brussels Hearth Rugs.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, May 7.

To Upholsterers, Carpet Dealers, Drapers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, at half-past 10 o'clock,
2 bales Axminster hearth rugs
2 ditto Brussels ditto ditto.
No reserve.
Terms at sale.

Damaged Pilot Coats.
On account of whom it may concern.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, May 7th.

To Drapers, Outfitters, Dealers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, at half-past 10 o'clock,
1 case, 80 pilot reefing coats.
All more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

Damaged Cloth Mantles.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, May 7th.

To Drapers, Storekeepers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, at half-past 10 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern.
1279 {—One case, 120 women's cloth mantles
281 {—One case, 150 girls' ditto ditto.
All more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

Damaged Mole Trousers.
On account of whom it may concern.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, May 7th.

To Drapers, Shippers, Outfitters, Storekeepers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, Wednesday, May 7th, at half-past 10 o'clock prompt,
Ex Oaklands, ——, master, from London.
§ 741 {—One case, 180 pair mole trousers
757—One case, 189 pairs mole trousers
Cases lined, tin, &c.
All more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, 7th May, 1862.
To commence punctually at half-past 10 o'clock.

☞ 1031 Bars Iron
70 Bundles ditto
Round ditto
Square ditto
Flat ditto.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Nourmahal.
Important to Ironmongers, Ironfounders, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 7th May, 1862, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Nourmahal,
1031 bars iron, well assorted, viz.:—
Round, ⅜ to 1½ inches
Flat, 1 x ½, 1¼ x ⅜, 1¼ x ½, 1½ x ½, 1¾ x ½, 1⅞ x ⅜, 1 x ⅜, 2 x ½, &c.
Square, ⅜, 1, 1½ inch, &c.
70 bundles iron, well assorted, viz.:—
Round, 3-16, 5-16, ⅜, &c., &c.
Square, 3-16, ¼, ⅜, &c., &c.
Flat, 1 in., 1 in. x ⅜, ⅜ x ¼, &c., &c.
⁂ More detailed particulars of the iron will be made known at the time of sale.
Purchasers are requested to be punctual in their attendance at half-past ten o'clock sharp.
Terms, cash.

Liverpool Fine Salt.

To Grocers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, Wednesday, May 7th, 1862, at 11 o'clock precisely,
5 tons Liverpool fine salt.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, May 7th, 1862.

Groceries, Oilmen's Stores.

To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Shippers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, Wednesday, May 7th, 1862, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Several parcels of groceries, &c., viz.,
50 cases quart vinegar
25 ditto pickles
50 ditto sardines
10 ditto wax vestas
10 barrels currants
10 ditto raisins
100 boxes candles
5 tons fine salt
25 cases Colman's starch
10 ditto Colman's mustard
10 tons Mauritius sugar
20 cases jams
20 ditto mushroom ketchup
8 tons coffee, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

☞ TUESDAY next, 13th May, 1862.

☞ Tumblers
☞ Tumblers
☞ Tumblers.
⁂ The only lot in the market for positive unreserved sale.

Important
To Buyers of Glassware
To Buyers for the interior,
and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, May 13, 1862, at 11 o'clock precisely,
20 tierces best pressed tumblers
Comprising
Thumb
Waterfall
Star
Fluted
One-sixth and one-fifth to the quart.
⁂ Buyers are requested to take due note of this parcel, embracing such an assortment of useful goods not often to be met with in this colony.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 7th May, 1862.

☞ Fine Congou Teas.
Balance of the Cargo ex Velos.
By order of the Importers, Messrs. Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.

Highly Important
To Tea Merchants
To Wholesale and Retail Grocers.
To Shippers and the Trade generally.

For Positive Sale.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions from Messrs. Griffiths, Fanning, and Co. to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, May 7th, 1862, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The undermentioned parcels of fine congou teas, viz.—
M&Co in diamond,
5-6—113 chests fine congou tea, 85 lbs. each
41— 36 ditto ditto ditto, 90 ditto
25-26—147 ditto ditto ditto, 84 ditto
40—139 half-chests ditto ditto, 46 ditto
42— 94 ditto ditto ditto, 46 ditto
43—150 ditto ditto ditto, 46 ditto
70—144 chests ditto ditto, 84 ditto
28—123 ditto ditto ditto, 86 ditto
30-32—199 half-chests ditto ditto, 43 ditto
34— 70 ditto ditto ditto, 43 ditto.
☞ The auctioneer begs respectfully to invite the attention of the trade and others to the above important sale, and would remind them that the quality of the tea is so well-known as to render comment unnecessary; and further, to inform them that this opportunity for purchasing teas of this description is not likely to occur again for a season.
⁂ Samples for liquoring can be obtained at the office of the auctioneer.
Terms at sale.

☞ Mauritius Sugars.
Bright Counter.

To Wholesale and Retail Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Shippers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, May 7th, 1862, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Ex Wild Wave,
28 tons Mauritius sugar, bright counter.
⁂ Samples can be had on application at the office of the auctioneer.
Terms at sale.

☞ Large Auction Sale of American Chairs.
Just landed ex Alice Cameron, from New York.
⁂ Sample Chairs on view at the Rooms.

Very Important
To Furniture Buyers
To Upholsterers
To Ironmongers
To Buyers for the Interior
To Shippers, and others.

Positively without the slightest reserve.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, May 9th, 1862, at 11 o'clock precisely,
An invoice of American chairs, viz.:—
Cane-seated rocking chairs
Astor Grecian R. W., gold stripe, ditto
Floral cottage oak ditto
Ladies' oak dining ditto
N. Y. cane-back oak library ditto
Sweep top ditto ditto
Fillimore cane R. W., G. S., ditto
Cane-back rocking ditto ditto
Ditto ditto, nursing ditto ditto
Oak office chairs
Circular high cane stools, pivot
Union cane-back rocking, R. W.
Astor cottage, round post
Harp ditto ditto
Washington and Lafayette wood chairs, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Valuable Shipment of Winter Clothing.
From the celebrated House of Strudwick and Sons.

FRIDAY, May 9th.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on the above day, at 11 o'clock precisely,
64 packages of the undermentioned goods:—
Gents' super drab devon American jackets, machine-made
Ditto ditto blue ditto, ditto
Ditto ditto ditto, silk velvet collars
Ditto drab devon driving sacks
Ditto velvet pile military capes
Ditto beaver ribbed ditto ditto
Ditto corded beaver ditto ditto
Ditto gorilla inverness ditto
Ditto mohair ditto ditto
Ditto cheviot ditto ditto
Men's sealskin pea jackets
Ditto reversible ditto ditto
Ditto sydney ditto ditto
Gents' super prince frederick sacs
Ditto ditto blondin ditto
Boys' and youths' inverness capes, assorted
Ditto ditto beaver sacks
Ditto ditto pilot jackets
Gents' super black doe trousers
Ditto bedford cord ditto
Ditto blue beaver ditto
Ditto diagonal tweed ditto
Ditto fancy doeskin ditto, pegged bottoms
Ditto sydney check ditto, ditto
Men's millers' mole trousers, F.F.
Ditto radstock cord ditto
Ditto imitation bedford ditto
Boys' and youths' self mole trousers
Ditto ditto fancy doe ditto
Gents' fancy moire vests
Ditto black ditto ditto
Ditto russian fur ditto
Ditto sealskin ditto
Ditto fancy doe ditto
Ditto black cloth ditto
Ditto ditto moire collars
Fine saxony crimean shirts
Ditto melton cloth ditto
Ditto blue serge D.B. ditto
Gents' fine white shirts
Ditto ditto, fancy fronts
Ditto ditto regatta, new patterns
Men's heavy Scotch twill shirts
Boys' and youths' ditto ditto
Men's lambswool vests and pants
Ditto ditto half-hose
Braces, ties, &c.
Terms, liberal, at sale.
The Auctioneers can confidently assert this is the most choice and valuable shipment of winter clothing offered for some time past. The goods will be on view the day preceding the day of sale, and the attendance of wholesale buyers and the trade generally is invited to inspect the same prior to day of sale.

FRIDAY, May 9th.

Woollens, Broadcloths, Doeskins, &c., &c.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on the above day, at 11 o'clock,
34 cases of new goods, just landed, ex Chrysolite.
West of England wooded black broads
Piece-dyed ditto ditto
Wool-dyed blue ditto
Half milled ditto ditto
West of England black cassimeres
Ditto ditto palmyra cloths
Ditto ditto twist tweed ditto
Ditto ditto stocking net ditto
Ditto ditto fancy doeskins, new styles
Huddersfield ditto ditto
Bedford cords
Double back shepherds' plaid
Scotch tweeds and angolas
Union mixed tweeds
Sealskins
6-4 French coatings
Gambroons, veronas
Moleskins, cantoons
Leamington and bedford cords
Silesias, twists, &c., &c.
☞ These goods have been selected by a party fully acquainted with the colonies, and comprise the most choice assortment offered for some time past.
Terms, liberal.

POSTPONED till MONDAY, May 12th,
☞ In consequence of the goods not being landed.

Stationery.

Foolscap and Letter Paper
Printing Papers
Account Books
Imperial and Casing Papers
Envelopes
Sealing Wax.

☞ From the celebrated house of Wrigley and Son, patentees of the self-acting engine by which the paper is of uniform character.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have been favoured with instuuctions from the importer to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, May 12th,
57 bales and cases of paper and stationery from the above makers.
⁂ The auctioneers would invite the attention of the trade to this sale of superior papers; it is the first shipment to this colony, and comprises the largest and best quality of goods ever offered for public sale.
Particulars in future issue.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

THURSDAY, 8th May.

Important Auction Sale.
Groceries, Teas, Sugar
Coffee, Rice
Oilman's Stores, &c.

To Merchants, Grocers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, the 8th May, at 11 o'clock,
Numerous parcels of the above.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary.
Wines, Spirits, and Beer.

FRIDAY, 9th May.

Port and Sherry Wines
Champagne, Claret
Brandy, Geneva, Rum
Whisky, Old Tom
Draught and Bottled Beer, &c.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Country Buyers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, the 9th May, at 11 o'clock,
Extensive invoices of wines, spirits, beer, &c.
Full particulars will appear in future advertisements.

"Preliminary."
To Merchants, Shippers, Drapers, Storekeepers, and others.
Drapery Auction Sale, May.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY next, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock,
80 packages seasonable drapery, slops, now landing, ex Rifleman and Cairngorm.
Terms at sale.

6,000 Bushels Scotch Oats.

Auction Sale at Messrs. Brierley, Dean and Co.'s Stores.

MONDAY, 12th May.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at Messrs. Brierly, Dean, and Co.'s Stores, Wynyard-lane, on MONDAY, 12th May, at 11 o'clock,
6,000 bushels superior Scotch oats.
Without reserve.
To close a joint account.
The auctioneers wish to remark that, when the Government invited tenders for the supply of oats for New Zealand, the quantity required was supplied from this parcel, the sample being highly approved and judged to be much superior to any other submitted.
Terms at sale.

Market Wharf Steam Flour Mill;
Also
303 Bags Fine Flour
76 ditto Biscuit
14 ditto Seconds Flour.

For Sale by Auction, on the Premises, on MONDAY, 12th May.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, on the Premises, MONDAY, 12th May, at half-past 2 o'clock,
The Market Wharf Steam Flour Mills, comprising
One 10-horse power outside double cylinder portable steam-engine, with waterproof cover, spark catcher, and all appendages complete, patent lock-up safety valve, steam-pressure gauge, and whistle
Two improved iron-framed corn mills
One crane, two sets elevators
Improved corn smutter, wrought iron casing
Improved flour-dressing machine, with 15 inch cylinder and driving pulley
Nine leather driving bands.
*** The above manufactured by Messrs. Clayton, Shuttleworth, and Co., Lincoln.
Also,
303 bags fine flour
14 ditto seconds ditto
76 ditto biscuits.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

Hillsborough Station, Maranoa.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 22nd May,
The Hillsborough Station, on the Maranoa River, with 9600 sheep.

Land Sales.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will hold their first general Land Sale on THURSDAY, the 22nd May, immediately subsequent to their sales of Government leases of runs, on which occasion they will submit the following properties to public competition:—
The Royal Hotel, Nelligen, and fourteen allotments in the township
300 acres at Bellambi coal land, and farm adjoining Burns' and O'Brien's purchases
Three allotments in Bridge-street, Sydney, Nos. 4, 5, and 6 of section 104;
Dwelling-house in Buckingham-street.
Allotment of land, county of Cumberland, parish of Petersham, part of the village of Charlesville, adjoining Ward's allotment, and Sadleir's Crescent, with frontage to the Cook's River new road
9 acres of land at Waverley, in suitable allotments
13 ditto ditto, at Coogee, ditto ditto
640 acres at Wollombi, Hunter River, about ten miles from Singleton
640 acres, parish of Darlington, about two and a-half miles from Singleton.
4 allotments at Petersham, good villa sites, within a stone's throw of the railway station
Full details of the above will be published on 5th May.
*** Messrs. W. DEAN and Co. are prepared to make liberal advances upon properties placed with them for immediate sale.
Messrs. W. Dean and Co. request that communications or enquiries respecting their Land and Estate business be made to Mr. GRUNDY, at their offices, Pitt and O'Connell streets (first floor).

Drapery, Manchester, and Fancy Goods, Slops, &c.
Just landed, ex Rifleman and Cairngorm.

THURSDAY, 8th,
FRIDAY, 9th,
At 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
Several consignments of fresh seasonable goods, just landed as above.
Terms, liberal as usual.

Rich Black Glaces.

THURSDAY 8th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY,
2 cases rich black glaces.
Terms at sale.

To Coachbuilders, Upholsterers, and the Trade.
Drab Cloths
Drab Lace, 1½ inch and 2 inches
Seaming and Pasting ditto
Faggots and Daisy Tufts
Blue and White Binding, 1½ inch and 2 inch
Seaming and Pasting ditto
Faggots and Tufts ditto
The same in Crimson and White
The same in Green and White.

On FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
2 cases of the above goods.
Terms at sale.

Winter Bonnets
Rich Fancy Straw ditto (new shape)
Fancy Crinolines
Mixed Fancy ditto
Ladies' Walking, Promenade, Riding, and Visiting Hats
Trimmed Felt ditto, in all the new shapes

On FRIDAY, the 9th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
5 cases of the above new goods.
Terms at sale.

Felt Hats
Cloth Caps.

FRIDAY, 9th, at 12 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY,
3 cases felt hats and caps.
Terms at sale.

Ex Creole, from Hobart Town.
Hobart Town Timber
Battens, Palings
Shingles, Staves
Apples, Potatoes.

WEDNESDAY, May 7th.

On Market Wharf, at 3 o'clock.
Important Notice to Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, Coopers, Potato Dealers, and others.
For Positive Unreserved Sale.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, on Market Wharf, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3.
The cargo of the Creole, from Hobart Town, comprising,
FULL-CUT TIMBER.
570 pieces joists, 6 x 3, 6 x 4
107 ditto ditto 5 x 3
120 ditto ditto, 4 x 3
29 ditto scantling, 3 x 2
75 ditto joists, &c., 10 x 3, 9 x 3, 8 x 3, 7 x 3, 7 x 2, 4 x 2, 5 x 2.
MARKET-CUT TIMBER.
9570 feet hardwood timber.
BATTENS AND BOARDS.
2012 hardwood battens, assorted lengths
45 ditto boards, 7 x 1 x 12.
STAVES.
3304 wattle staves, 2 feet 8 inches
4805 ditto ditto, 4 feet.
PALINGS.
7913 broad box palings, 5 feet
5138 ditto ditto, 6 feet
6956 hardwood ditto, 6 feet
SHINGLES.
52,000 full-cut hardwood shingles
32 bags Hobart Town apples
39 ditto Brown's River potatoes.
Terms at sale.

Muntz Metal.

On Cuthbert's Wharf, Miller's Point.

THURSDAY Morning, 8th instant.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, on Cuthbert's Wharf, Miller's Point, on THURSDAY, at half-past 10,
A quantity of old metal and nails, about 4757 lbs., stripped from the Caroline.
Without reserve.
Terms, cash.

Hart's Flour.

Superfine Flour
Household ditto.

To Millers, Bakers, Storekeepers, Contractors, and others.
For Positive Sale, on Grafton Wharf, FRIDAY Morning, 9th instant,
In lots to suit purchasers.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the Grafton Stores, Grafton Wharf, on FRIDAY morning, at a quarter to 11,
500 bags Hart's superfine flour
500 ditto ditto household ditto.
In fine condition, just landed.
Terms at sale.

Hart's Flour.
On account of whom it may concern.
More or less damaged.
Ex Earl of Hardwick, from Adelaide.
Ex Claramont, from Adelaide.

FRIDAY MORNING, 9th May, at quarter to 11.

To Millers, Bakers, and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the Grafton Stores, Grafton Wharf, on FRIDAY MORNING, at quarter to 11,
Ex Earl of Hardwick.
34 bags Hart's superfine silk-dressed flour
135 bags ditto household flour.
Ex Claramont.
18 bags Hart's superfine silk-dressed flour.
Damaged, as above.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

Railway Auction Depot.
First Class Glenlee Cow.

THOMAS DAWSON has received instructions to sell by auction, at his new Depot, on THURSDAY, 8th instant, at half-past 11 o'clock,
A splendid milch cow, just calved.
The auctioneer begs to announce that this cow was bought at a high price, at the clearing-out sale of the well-known Glenlee herd.

Fat Wethers. Fat Wethers.

At the Homebush Sale Yards, on FRIDAY next, the 9th instant, at a quarter before 11 o'clock sharp.

THOMAS DAWSON is instructed by Alexander Hamilton, Esq., to sell by public auction, as above,
1160 splendid fat wethers, in lots to suit purchasers, from the famous fattening run Woolway, Monaroo.

Horses. Horses. Horses.

At the Homebush Sale Yards, TUESDAY, 13th instant, at 11 o'clock.

THOMAS DAWSON has received instructions from the proprietor to sell by auction, as above,
25 head colts and fillies, the greater part broken-in.
Terms, cash.

After the above.

Milch Cows, Heifers, Springers, &c.

THOMAS DAWSON will sell by auction, 25 head of cows, some springing, others forward in calf, and some dry. Also,
A quantity of household furniture.

QUEENSLAND.
DARLING DOWNS DISTRICT.

For Positive Sale,
By order of the Mortgagees,

That extensive valuable pastoral property, known as UNDULLAH STATION,
including
PALMY CREEK—BLYTHSLAND
CULGARA—TARA
WOOLLANGUEL, and the southern half of
MEAMBER, fronting the CONDAMINE RIVER.
With the above Station will be sold
20,843 SHEEP, more or less
1,406 CATTLE, more or less.

*** Stores, Drays, Teams, Working Horses, Implements, &c., to be taken by valuation, in the usual way.
The Improvements comprise Homestead, Stockyards, and all conveniences necessary for working the property.

TERMS, LIBERAL.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the mortgagees to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, the 1st July next, at 11 o'clock,
The above extensive pastoral property, the UNDULLAH STATION, is situated on the CONDAMINE RIVER, about 26 miles from the post town of Condamine, and about 210 miles from water carriage at IPSWICH. To the northern bank of the river it has a frontage of about 16 miles, embracing a very large area of country; and on the southern side it has also a frontage of about 6 miles, giving a great scope of country running eastward, divided into four blocks, and including the whole watershed of PALMY CREEK and its numerous tributaries, which afford an abundant supply of water in all seasons. The general character of the run is good, sound, healthy, grazing country, well grassed, and abounding in myall and salt bush. As a whole property its carrying capabilities are very large, being estimated at from 27,000 to 30,000 sheep, and 1500 head of cattle.
Undullah is surrounded by other well known properties, including Tiereyboo, Weranga, and the stations belonging to Messrs. Bell and Conon.
The improvements consist of dwelling-house, with verandahs back and front, containing 3 rooms, detached kitchen, store for flour, meat, and slops; overseer's cottage, three men's huts, large woolshed with lever press complete, yards for herding, drafting, and milking. A paddock, containing about 500 acres, securely enclosed, and eleven sheep stations, with huts and yards at each.
With the above Runs will be sold the following stock, viz.:—
20,843 SHEEP, more or less.
*** A full specification of the ages and sexes of the above flocks will be published in a few days.
1400 HEAD OF CATTLE, more or less a mixed herd.
☞ In bringing this station into the market, for positive sale by auction, under instructions from the mortgagees, Messrs. RICHARDSON and WRENCH have abstained from entering into any lengthened comments on its value, capabilities, or the high character of the sheep and their well-known AB clip, preferring that intending purchasers should have full time to inspect the property from first to last, for which purpose the Auctioneers have fixed a sufficiently distant date for the day of sale, and they now invite capitalists seeking an investment in a sheep station in Queensland, to inspect the run and stock. Mr. BLYTHE, who resides on the station, will be happy to afford all information that can be required concerning the stock, and give facilities for viewing the run throughout.

RILEY AND FOVEAUX STREETS, SURRY HILLS.
Recently erected Shop and Dwelling-house, known as Mr. Tulloch's Grocery Store.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the proprietor (in consequence of his leaving for the country), to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 12th May, at 11 o'clock,
All that corner block of land, having the following frontages
100 FEET TO FOVEAUX-STREET,
20 FEET TO RILEY-STREET,
on which are those substantially erected brick premises, on stone foundations, known as
TULLOCH'S GROCERY STORE,
containing shop, 4-rooms, and kitchen, with yard &c., at the rear.
WATER LAID ON.
☞ This is a capital corner property, in a fine elevated situation, on the most improving part of the Surry Hills. The house is well built, and there is a good business attached to the shop, which, however, if desired could be closed, and the premises made entirely a private residence.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

NORTON-STREET, SURRY HILLS.

Cottage and Land near Foveaux-street.
UNRESERVED SALE.
By order of the Mortgagee.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 12th May, at 11 o'clock,
All that allotment of land, having a frontage of 22 feet to NORTON-STREET, SURRY HILLS, about 155 feet south from its intersection with Foveaux-street, together with the cottage thereon, No. 6, Norton-street, containing 3 rooms, with yard, &c., at the rear.
☞ A capital opportunity for a small capitalist, as the property must be sold. It is situated a few feet from the residence of Mr. Dent, slater.
Terms at sale.

HUNTER'S HILL, PARRAMATTA RIVER.

HANDSOME STONE-BUILT VILLA RESIDENCE, with about one acre and a-half of ground fronting the Parramatta River, close to the Hunter Hill Ferry, between the properties of Messrs. Jeanneret and Wright.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, the 23rd May, at 11 o'clock,
That recently erected stone-built villa, formerly the residence of Mr. F. G. Campbell, situate at
HUNTER'S HILL FERRY, PARRAMATTA RIVER.
It is built of stone, with slate roof, and contains wide verandah, seven rooms, kitchen, laundry, &c.
The grounds comprise upwards of one acre, enclosed with a stone wall, and partly with a substantial fence. They are tastefully laid out as a flower and vegetable garden, extending to the river, to which they have a frontage, and on which there is a capital wharf and bathing-house.
☞ This is a remarkably neat and beautifully situated property, upon which a very large sum has been expended in improvements; and, as it will be positively sold on the above date, families seeking a marine residence, with constant communication with Sydney, are invited to inspect this property prior to the sale.
THE FURNITURE in the house, which is suitable for the requirements of a respectable family, may be purchased at a valuation.
Plan on view at the Rooms, where further particulars may be obtained.
TITLE—unquestionable, particulars of which may be obtained on application to Messrs. BILLYARD and CURTIS, solicitors, Hunter-street.

WITHOUT RESERVE.
STONE-BUILT VILLA, containing eight apartments, with detached coach-houses, stables, &c., together with about SIX ACRES of cleared and highly improved ground, fronting WHALE-STREET, COOGEE, and surrounded by three other roads.
This beautifully situated property lies a little below the Destitute Children's Asylum, between the residences of F. Daintry, Esq., and James Powell, Esq., and adjoins M'Lennan's market garden.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from John Richardson, Esq., in consequence of his leaving for the country, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 23rd May, at 11 o'clock,
All that valuable BLOCK of LAND, containing 5 acres 2 roods and 16 perches, being lots 1 and 2 of section 22 as per Government plan, granted originally to J. M'Lerie, Esq., having extensive frontage to Whale-street (leading to Coogee Bay), Nathan, Dolphin, and Melody streets, together with all the improvements, comprising a neat
STONE-BUILT VILLA RESIDENCE,
containing eight apartments, with verandahs back and front; detached double coach-house and stables; with yard, well of splendid water (laid on to the kitchen), out-offices, &c.
The grounds are laid out as garden and orchard of about three-quarters of an acre, containing about 100 fruit trees; and two grass paddocks laid down with couch grass, one of which at the bottom of the land is bounded by a swamp or creek.
There is also a tastefully embellished garden in front, and the boundaries of the paddocks are planted with evergreens and flowering plants.
The land is cleared, a large portion trenched, and neither expense nor trouble has been spared in completing the whole, which forms a remarkably comfortable and delightfully situated suburban residence close to the city by a splendid drive the whole distance.
The site is elevated, and commands not only a fine view of the ocean, but an extensive view of the surrounding land scenery.
☞ This valuable property will be positively sold on the above date; those seeking a highly improved suburban residence in an improved locality are invited to inspect it prior to the sale.
☞ Plan on view at the Rooms.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, by T. W. BOWDEN, at the Commissariat Stores, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY, the 7th May, 1862, on account of the Accountant-General of H. M. Navy, the undermentioned unserviceable stores, landed from H. M. Ships:—
Damaged biscuit, flour, cook's skimmings, casks, bags, hammocks, a large quantity of cordage, &c.; after which, at the same place, on account of the War Department, a quantity of condemned stores, consisting of cast iron boilers, cistern, smith's trough, hospital blankets, great coats, three circular tents, timber from magazine, fittings, &c., &c.

In the Estate of Hugh Hill, late of the Bogan River, squatter.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by John Morris, Esq., official assignee, to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of May, at 11 o'clock,
All the right, title, and interest of the assignee in and to about 800 head of cattle and 50 horses, more or less, running on the station lately occupied by the insolvent, on the Bogan River, or in the neighbourhood of the station.
Some further particulars may be obtained on application to the auctioneer.
Terms at sale.

An Allotment of Land in Ambercrombie-place, in the neighbourhood of St. Benedict's Church. A grant by purchase from the Crown, by Mr. Henry Mace, deceased.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 8th of May.
An allotment of land, No. 13, bounded on the west by Abercombie-place, 27 links; on the south by a line bearing north 79 degrees east, 200 links; on the east by a line bearing north 13 degrees west, 27 links; and on the north by a line south 79 degrees west, 200 links.
Terms at sale.

Athlone-place, Parramatta-street.
In the Insolvent Estate of Patrick Molloy.
By order of the Official Assignee.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of May, at 11 o'clock,
The right, title, and interest of John Morris, Esq., the official assignee, in and to an allotment of land, on which are erected a dwelling-house, baker's shop, fixtures, and fittings, and an oven. The latter newly built.
☞ Particulars of the interest can be ascertained on application to the auctioneer.

Continuation of the Unredeemed Pledges.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by Mr. Charles Aaron to sell by public auction, at his Mart, Pitt and Park streets, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, the 13th of May,
The unredeemed pledges, pawned with Mr. Charles Aaron, of Kent-street, as advertised in the HERALD of April 29th, and May 3rd.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
FRIDAY, 9th May.

To Grocers and others.
Rock Salt.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, 9th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
50 tons of rock salt.
Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

WEDNESDAY, 14th May.

To Booksellers
To Librarians
To Students, Schoolmasters, and others.

☞ 13,000 Volumes of Books, in all kinds of Literature.

☞ Catalogues may be had on application at the Rooms. Parties wishing them sent by post, by sending their address will be forwarded.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 14th instant, at 11 o'clock,
13,000 volumes of books, in all kinds of literature.
Terms at sale.
The auctioneers beg to intimate that their periodical sale of books will be held on the above day.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, 7th May.

☞ Notice to Small Capitalists, Mechanics, and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES remind the above that they sell, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
All the mortgagee's right, title, and interest in the unexpired term of lease of Lilburn Cottage and an allotment of land adjoining, on the Waterloo Estate.

THIS DAY, 7th May.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
By order of the Mortgagee.
Unreserved Sale of
99 Years' Lease of Lilburn Cottage and adjoining Allotment, situated in George-street, between Redfern and Waterloo Estate.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
All the mortgagee's right, title, and interest in the unexpired term of lease of Lilburn Cottage, George-street, between Redfern and Waterloo Estate, together with the adjacent allotment, the unexpired term being nearly 99 years.
The cottage is a very neat weatherboard building, containing four rooms, with verandah, outhouses, &c., standing on about 20 feet by 80 (the allotment being the same dimensions). There is a good well of water in the yard, and the cottage is a very comfortable residence for a small family.
Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

FRIDAY, 9th May.

To Publicans and others.
Bottled Dublin Stout.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, 9th May, at 11 o'clock precisely,
175 casks XXX Dublin stout, in pints and quarts.
Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

FRIDAY, 9th May.

☞ On account of whom it may concern.
Wool Bagging
Europe Rope.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, 9th instant, at 11 o'clock,
5 bales, each 14 pieces, wool bagging
4 coils Europe rope.
All more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

FRIDAY, 9th May.

Tin Plates
Seaming Twine
Sash Tools
Wool Bagging
Europe Rope
Kerosene Oil.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, 9th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Invoices of
Tin plates
Seaming twine
Sash tools
Wool bagging
Europe rope
Kerosene oil, &c., &c.
☞ Further particulars in a future issue.

QUEENSLAND.

That first-class Pastoral Property known as THE COCKATOO CREEK STATION, on the Upper Dawson, Leichhardt District; together with the following stock:—
36,000 SHEEP, more or less
1000 CATTLE, more or less, and
50 HEAD of HORSE STOCK, more or less.
180 MILES from ROCKHAMPTON.

Terms—one-third cash, the residue by approved bills at one, two, and three years, dated from day of sale, for equal amounts, with bank discount added, and secured upon the stock and station.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 13th May,
That really first-class sheep and cattle property, THE COCKATOO CREEK STATION, situated on the Upper Dawson, in THE LEICHHARDT DISTRICT. It comprises the following eleven blocks, viz.:—

INDRABANGA	BROADWATER
KROOMKAH	SPRING STATION
COCKATOO CREEK	FERNEY LAWN
DAWSON RIVER	SPRING CREEK, No. 2
BOCKIMMURRY	DAWSON VALE
ESTREMADURA.	

The Cockatoo Creek Run comprises the whole of the watersheds of The Cockatoo, Bentley, and Cabbage Tree creeks, besides numerous small tributaries, and has also a frontage of 20 miles to the East Bank, and 10 miles to the west side of the Dawson River. It is therefore abundantly watered, not only by the river and the several creeks named, but also by springs which are situated back from the water-courses, and which are not in the least affected by drought.
THE COUNTRY consists of box forest and plains, interspersed with patches of brigalow and salt bush, with occasional broad-leaf iron bark, flat topped ridges.
ESTIMATED GRAZING CAPABILITIES,
50,000 SHEEP,
in all average seasons, but by making reservoirs on the dry country it might be made to
CARRY 70,000 SHEEP.
The improvements are as follows:—
A dwelling-house, with detached kitchen.
A large store, overseer's cottage, and huts for the men.
A good substantial woolshed, capable of accommodating 18 shearers, with lever press, in good order; adjoining it is a new galvanised iron store, capable of holding 180 bales of wool, with skillions with sawn batten gratings to keep 600 sheep dry, and together with which 1000 sheep can always be put under cover.
Stockyards, and two paddocks.
About one mile from the head station, is a first-rate new sheep-drafting yard, and on the cattle run there is also a tailing yard.
There are also upwards of 20 out-stations, with huts, &c.
The head station is distant about 26 miles from the Town of Taroom, and a post from thence to Rockhampton passes the door.
With the Cockatoo Creek station, will be sold the following Stock:—
SHEEP.
18,583 Ewes, more or less.
9,227 Wethers, more or less.
390 Rams, more or less.
8,200 Lambs, more or less.
36,400, more or less.
*** THE EWES have not been bred from till they are three years old, thus giving to the flocks greater strength of constitution. The sheep are therefore large and well framed, and NEVER HAD DISEASE OF ANY KIND. Since the formation of the Run great care has been paid to having continued changes of blood for breeding purposes. The average weight of this last season's clip was 2 lb. 6 ozs., and the prices for the last five years have ranged in the Colony from 20d. to 23½d. per lb. The Wethers averaged for many years, from 20 lbs. to 24 lbs. of fat.
CATTLE.
1000 head, more or less.
*** The cattle are perfectly quiet and can be put on the camp in a few hours. About one-half the herd are GOWRIE CATTLE; the remainder are PICKED HEIFERS AND COWS from the Big River herds of George Bowman, Esq. There are four young bulls now running with the herd, the produce of an imported bull out of pure-bred cows.
HORSES.
50 head, more or less.
Horse stock, teams, drays, stores, tools, and implements, &c., to be taken at a valuation.
☞ This magnificent pastoral property is so well known to the squatting community as to require no comment upon the above simple details. It is in every respect a first-class sheep property, sound and healthy, and in thorough working order, and it is in the market in consequence of the departure of the managing partner for Europe.

UPPER WILLIAM-STREET,

COMFORTABLE FAMILY RESIDENCE.

In the Estate of the late George Rees, Esq.
Title, unquestionable.

MORT and CO. have received instructions from the Trustees in the Estate of the late GEORGE REES, Esq., to sell by public auction, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 21st May,
A really comfortable Family Residence, situate in
UPPER WILLIAM-STREET,
Woolloomooloo, immediately adjoining Craigend.
It contains large front verandah, entrance hall, large dining room 20½ feet by 12 feet 8 inches, and two bedrooms on the ground floor, with two spacious rooms and dressing room on the first floor, kitchen with sleeping apartment over it, and a pantry attached to the house at the rear; detached stabling, coach-house, and harness room; also, fowl-house.
The ground in front of the house is prettily laid out as a flower garden, and at the end is a small but well-stocked orchard, a good yard at the rear of the house, and poultry yard enclosed behind the orchard.
The whole stands on a block of land having a frontage of about 124 feet to Upper William-street, by a depth of about 96 feet.
☞ This is a capital property, occupying a VERY BEAUTIFUL SITE AT WOOLLOOMOOLOO, and commanding extensive and varied views of the city, harbour, Woolloomooloo, and Darling Point. It is most substantially built and well finished, and the property is tastefully laid out.
The property is in the market for POSITIVE SALE. A very large portion of the purchase money to remain secured on the property for three years, at 7 per cent. per annum, thus placing it within the power of any one requiring a really good residence to procure such at a very small outlay.

By order of the Mortgagee.
CAMPERDOWN.
LOT 1. — Two COMFORTABLE COTTAGES, in GROSE STREET.

PARISH OF ST GEORGE.
LOT 2.—33 ACRE FARM, on the ROCKY POINT ROAD, about nine miles from Sydney.

TITLE — Unquestionable. For particulars apply to JAMES HART, Esq., solicitor, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

TERMS—at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by THE MORTGAGEE to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 21st May,
The following snug freeholds:—
LOT 1.—Two COMFORTABLE COTTAGES, on the North side of Grose-street, Camperdown, built of brick, with shingled roofs. Each cottage contains front verandah, two good rooms and kitchen on the ground floor, and a large attic bedroom. Convenient yard at the rear, with back entrance from the lane, and a WELL OF GOOD WATER to each.
They are let respectively to Mrs. Shaw and Mr. Cripps. They occupy a block of land having 30 feet frontage to Grose-street, 99 feet deep, and 30 feet to good lane at the rear.
☞ A FIRST RATE INVESTMENT for a small capitalist. The cottages have a very neat exterior, and are substantially built.
LOT 2.—33 ACRE FARM on the Rocky Point Road, in the parish of St. George, about nine miles from Sydney.
*** Excellent land, and a very large quantity of valuable timber upon it. This farm is nearly opposite the premises recently licensed as THE ROCKY POINT HOTEL.

DISTRICT OF MANEROO.

THE GLENROY and TOMBONG RUNS,
Together with about
7550 SHEEP and 250 CATTLE.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by CHARLES W. BELL, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 13th May,
That very choice sheep and cattle property, the GLENROY and TOMBONG RUNS, situate in the Maneroo District, about
30 MILES FROM BOMBALA, and
10 MILES FROM THE DELEGATE GOLD-FIELDS.
The country consists of plain and open forest, and is SUITABLE FOR BOTH SHEEP AND CATTLE.
THE IMPROVEMENTS at the head station are:
A dwelling-house of 4 rooms, and also a second dwelling-house of 5 rooms, recently erected, but at present used as a store, &c. Detached kitchen, with 2 servants' rooms.
A four-stall stable and milking yard, with covered cow-bail and a calf-pen, with hay-loft over all; fowl-house, &c.
A large woolshed, 90 feet x 40 ft., with battened shed, capable of keeping 500 sheep under cover; together with drafting yards, complete.
Four cultivation paddocks, a small grass paddock attached to the house, and a large grass paddock of about 200 acres, recently completed.
A vegetable and flower garden, planted with fruit trees, and three huts for the men.
There are also 4 out-stations, with huts at each, and sufficient standing yards and hurdles to work the sheep.
With these runs will be sold the following stock:—
SHEEP.

EWES—1 and 2 years,	1040 more or less
3 and 4 years,	1945 ditto
over 4 years,	620 ditto.
WETHERS—1 and 2 years,	830 ditto
3 and 5 years,	1460 ditto
WEANERS (last spring lambs)—	1500 ditto
Rams—	165 ditto.

7550 sheep more or less.
CATTLE.
250 HEAD. A choice dairy herd.
*** A new water mill, together with horses, working bullocks, drays, stores, implements, &c., to be taken at a valuation.
☞ This is a very snug property, and well worthy the attention of any one wanting a station in this desirable district. It is in thorough working order, and nearly all the huts, yards, and fencing, &c. have been erected within the last four years.
THE SHEEP are very good, and THE CATTLE SECOND TO NONE IN THE DISTRICT, originally from the celebrated herds of the Messrs. Imlay, of Twofold Bay. They are a DAIRY HERD, with about 60 cows broken into bail.
Further particulars of the property will be published shortly.

QUEENSLAND, BURNETT DISTRICT.
The MANDINYAH STATION, on the RIVER BOYNE, together with 8910 SHEEP, more or less.

TERMS:—Quarter cash; residue by approved bills, at six, twelve, and eighteen months for equal amounts, with bank discount added, secured upon the stock and station.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 13th May,
That CHOICE SHEEP PROPERTY, the MANDINYAH STATION, situate in the Burnett district, with TEN MILES FRONTAGE to both BANKS of the BOYNE, adjoining the runs of Messrs. A. and R. Lawson, and Messrs. W. and R. Strathdee, and within about FORTY MILES OF GAYNDAH.
It is a very compact run, the country consisting chiefly of open well-grassed ridges, and it is estimated to
CARRY 15,000 SHEEP.
The IMPROVEMENTS are a cottage residence and kitchen, washshed, store, shingled hut, paddock, and small stockyard on the head station, and five out-station huts, shingled, together with about 500 hurdles.
The SHEEP to be sold with Mandinyah are as follows:—

EWES—	1½ years	526, more or less
	2½ ditto	940, ditto
	3½ ditto	415, ditto
	4½ to full mouthed,	1810, ditto
WETHERS—	1½ ditto	475, ditto
	2½ ditto	1115, ditto
	3½ ditto	800, ditto
	4½ to full mouthed,	860, ditto
	Mixed weaners	1930, ditto
	Rams	40, ditto

8910 sheep, more or less.
*** Stores, horses, &c., to be taken at a valuation.
☞ This is a very choice, compact little sheep property. Fuller particulars will be published shortly. Inspection prior to the sale earnestly invited.

BY ORDER OF THE FRENCH CONSUL.
POSITIVE SALE.

FRENCH SHIP VIRGINIE, now lying at Campbell's Wharf.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions from the FRENCH CONSUL to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, May 14th,
That fine ship VIRGINIE, as she now lies off Campbell's Wharf.
Her dimensions are—
Length, about 112 feet
Breadth, about 26 feet
Depth, about 17 feet
She is copper-fastened, and was built in the year 1858.
☞ For full particulars apply at the office of the French Consul, Prince-street; or to MORT and CO., Pitt-street.

Weekly Produce Sale.
Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, Hides, Horns, Shankbones, &c.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on THURSDAY, 8th May, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Bales wool
Casks tallow
Sheepskins
Hides
Horns
Shankbones, &c.
Terms, cash.

HUMPBACK OIL.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on THURSDAY, 8th May, at 12 o'clock precisely,
43 casks humpback oil.
A very superior sample, in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, 8th instant.

To Boot and Shoe Buyers
To Country Storekeepers
To Shippers, and others.

Bostock and Co.'s Boots and Shoes.
To close consignments.
All New and Seasonable Goods.

For Auction Sale, THURSDAY next, the 8th instant.
Time, 11 o'clock prompt.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions from the importers (Messrs. Thacker, Daniell, and Co.) to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Invoices of Bostock and Co.'s boots and shoes, all new and seasonable goods—
Men's calf wellingtons
Ditto ditto ditto, midds
Ditto ditto ditto, L.W.
Ditto ditto ditto, bevel
Ditto ditto short ditto, walking
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, bevil
Ditto ditto patent ditto, dress
Ditto ditto ditto short ditto, ditto
Ditto ditto kid leg calf goloshed, E. S., cordovan seams
Ditto ditto ditto ditto plain ditto
Ditto ditto ditto, bevil, false buttons
Ditto kid and memel ditto ditto, walking
Ditto calf wellingtons, sprigged
Ditto split ditto ditto
Youths' memel leg calf goloshed, E. S.
Ditto calf bluchers
Waiters' calf tie pumps
Women's cordovan lace boots
6-9 ditto ditto ditto
Women's all French cashmere, E. S., M. H.
Ditto cloth button patent goloshed pumps
Ditto all French cashmere patent tipped pumps
Ditto coloured ditto ditto, patent tips, E. S., ditto
Maids' ditto ditto ditto, ditto ditto
10-13 cloth patent goloshed, button, tips, welts
6-9 ditto ditto, ditto, ditto
Women's black cashmere patent tipped lace pumps
Ditto coloured ditto, tips, E.S. ditto
Ditto cordovan lace welts
6-9 ditto ditto ditto
6-9 coloured morocco E.S. pumps
4-5 cordovan lace boots
6-9 grain lace welts
4-5 ditto ditto ditto
Infants' kid patent goloshed, button
Women's black cashmere, patent vamps
10-13 ditto ditto ditto
10-13 coloured cashmere ditto
Women's cloth, patent goloshed, lace welts
Ditto grain slippers, welts
Ditto coloured cashmere, E.S. pumps, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.
N.B.—The auctioneers would direct particular attention to the fact that the instructions are to clear off the whole without the slightest reserve.

Stored Boxes, Watches, Boots, Firearms, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
7 boxes stored goods
Gold and silver watches, rings
Brooches, guard and albert chains, &c.
Wellington and other boots
Double and single guns, pistols, and revolvers
Violins, flutes, hair brushes, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

Shop Fittings, &c.

ANDREW ALLAN will sell by auction, on the premises, 91, Gloucester-street, next to the Black Dog, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Shop counter and fittings
Candle moulds. And
Lot of sundries.
Terms, cash.

Land for Sale.
42 Allotments,
At the Railway Station, in the Town of St. Mary's, South Creek.

MR. WILLIAM TINDALL has received instructions from Philip Gidley King, Esq., to sell by auction, on the ground, THIS DAY, 7th of May, at 1 o'clock p.m.,
42 allotments of land, immediately adjoining the Railway station, at the town of St. Mary's, South Creek.
The auctioneer, in offering the above land for sale, begs leave to recommend this as a favourable opportunity to persons desirous of becoming purchasers for places of business or private residences, that this situation cannot be surpassed, surrounded as it is by a large agricultural district, and the railway at command for the transit of goods and passenger traffic.
The railway to St. Mary's being completed thus far will be opened up for the traffic of the Great Western line, and must necessarily give to the town of St. Mary's a great impetus in its trade.
A plan of the allotments is now to be seen at the office of the auctioneer, Penrith, and lithographs are ready for immediate distribution.
The sale will commence after the arrival of train.
Title guaranteed.
Terms at sale.

Buyers. Buyers. Buyers.

For sale, at the Camperdown Yards, 62 head of Broken and Unbroken Young Horses.

MR. WILLIAM TINDALL has received instructions from Mr. P. Bean, to sell, at the Camperdown Yards, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY next, 9th and 10th May, at 2 o'clock,
31 head of young horses, each day. They are in prime condition, and some of them are broken to saddle, and as a lot they comprise horses suitable for all purposes.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from C. W. Bucknell, Esq., to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, 8th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 12 o'clock,
280 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from Mr. James Cain to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, 8th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 12 o'clock,
160 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

Butchers, Butchers, Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR is instructed to sell by public auction, at his Yards, Western Road, on THURSDAY, 8th May, at 12 o'clock,
1500 prime fat wethers.
In lots to suit purchasers.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from Mr. John Healy to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, the 8th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 12 o'clock,
140 head of prime fat cattle.

CITY OF NEWCASTLE.

A First-rate Investment.
A Substantial BRICK HOUSE in Watt-street, with the Out-buildings, and the Land connected therewith as described.

DODDS and CO. have received instructions from B. Hudson, Esq., to sell by auction, on the premises, Watt-street, Newcastle, on MONDAY, 12th May, at 12 o'clock,
All that PIECE OF LAND in Newcastle, containing eighteen perches, more or less, being one-half part of the land described in the grant, bounded on the west by thirty-three feet of Watt-street; on the south by a line dividing it from allotments 14 and 15, bearing east seven degrees, [illegible] chains and twenty-five links; on the east by a line dividing it from allotment 11 thirty-three feet; and on the north by a line dividing it from the other moiety or half part of the land described in the grant.
On which is erected,
A substantial BRICK TWO-STORIED HOUSE, with out-offices and other buildings at the rear.
The house is in thorough repair—newly glazed, papered, &c. It is well adapted for a merchant, as the out-buildings could be converted into stores, and the two front rooms on the ground floor into offices, with doors opening on the street, leaving private for the family a hall and entrance, and a dining-room 28 feet x 20; on the upper story, a drawing-room, 20 feet x 18, opening on a verandah, besides three large bedrooms.
The situation of these premises stands unrivalled in the city of Newcastle, being in the principal street, near to the wharfs, court-house, banks, and other public buildings. The title is perfect, and the terms liberal.

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BANK LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Sworn Returns, rendered pursuant to the Act of Council 4th Victoria, No. 13, of the Average Assets and Liabilities, and of the Capital and Profits, of the undermentioned Banks of the Colony of New South Wales, for the Quarter ended 31st March, 1862.

BANKS.	LIABILITIES. Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks and Branches.	Deposits.	Total Liabilities.	ASSETS. Coin.	Bullion.	Landed Property.	Notes and Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks.	Notes and Bills Discounted, and all other Debts due to the Banks.	Total Assets.	CAPITAL AND PROFITS. Capital paid up.	Rate per Annum of last Dividend.	Amount of Dividend.	Amount of Reserved Profits at the time of declaring Dividend.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New South Wales	223,787 11 6	7,105 13 9	36,146 18 6	1,436,962 18 2	1,703,993 1 11	293,575 11 10	35,904 2 9	47,968 1 8	14,998 1 7	879,728 2 9	*1,456,881 13 11	2,729,048 13 6	750,000 0 0	15 ₩ cent.	56,250 0 0	221,604 11 5
Commercial	180,147 12 4	6,064 6 4	8,429 1 9	1,009,099 19 6	1,203,740 19 11	305,774 3 8	59,316 11 7	24,252 12 9	17,706 16 4	92,620 8 1	1,111,610 1 2	1,604,280 13 7	320,000 0 0	14 ₩ cent.	22,400 0 0	66,229 12 5
Australasia	78,500 18 5	6,487 17 1	184 8 0	532,145 18 4	617,319 1 10	137,113 8 1	......	42,641 0 0	8,047 8 9	1,086 19 3	495,950 4 8	684,839 0 9	900,000 0 0	+10 ₩ cent.	45,000 0 0	296,206 14 6
Union of Australia	65,209 12 10	9,061 5 10	64 19 1	489,785 18 5	564,811 17 2	117,940 11 10	21,680 13 4	13,870 16 4	5,368 9 8	95 15 6	371,631 11 11	530,587 18 7	1,000,000 0 0	14 ₩ cent.	70,000 0 0	285,606 4 5
Australian Joint Stock	189,718 8 6	7,135 1 1	15,617 9 1	639,774 12 8	852,245 11 4	176,687 4 6	1,376 0 2	47,511 2 7	15,836 17 3	64,490 3 0	937,017 6 7	1,242,927 14 1	375,000 0 0	10 ₩ cent.	18,750 0 0	23,282 10 5
London Chartered of Australia.	12,256 4 7	1,737 0 0	......	73,826 11 9	87,819 16 4	42,702 17 8	......	23,084 19 4	942 16 11	......	211,945 11 4	278,676 5 3	1,000,000 0 0	8 ₩ cent.	30,000 0 0	88,967 11 5
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered	28,553 0 0	1,866 18 7	......	243,316 16 11	274,246 15 6	81,390 19 10	......	30,246 5 7	2,390 10 9	......	572,672 1 11	686,899 18 1	500,000 0 0	6 ₩ cent.	15,000 0 0	27,449 6 3
Oriental Chartered	152,502 0 0	4,766 4 3	305,412 2 3	741,724 12 4	1,203,404 18 10	236,467 2 9	31,226 2 4	27,207 2 7	7,384 0 0	292,138 13 8	684,402 0 11	1,278,835 2 3	1,260,000 0 0	‡14 ₩ cent.	88,200 0 0	252,000 0 0
TOTALS	930,815 9 2	44,824 6 11	365,854 18 8	5,257,137 8 1	6,606,632 2 10	1,391,052 0 2	143,103 10 2	256,780 0 10	72,873 1 3	1,330,169 1 3	5,842,110 12 5	9,096,085 6 1	6,105,000 0 0		345,600 0 0	1,261,346 10 10

* Including £6,237 15s. 9d. Government securities.
† 6 per cent. per annum, and bonus of 16s. per share.
‡ 10 per cent. per annum, and 2 per cent. bonus.

E. C. WEEKES, Treasurer.

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 5th May, 1862.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Perceiving in your issue of 5th instant certain remarks as to the accuracy of my reports of the Eden District Court, in which "plaintiff's solicitor" is materially concerned, I beg, through the medium of your journal, to contradict that gentleman, and to say that my report of the Eden District Court is substantially correct.

Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM PRESCOTT,
Your Eden correspondent.

LICENSED DISTILLERS.—Supplementary Return of persons licensed to distil brandy from wine, the produce of their own vineyards, for the year 1862:—Charles Boydell, Camyralyn; Frederick Doyle, Lochinvar; Christopher Linz, Irrawang; James and William Macarthur, Camden Park; R. A. M'Innes, Clifton; John Norton Oxley, Kirkham; Robert Park, Lewinsbrook; J. B. Richards, Burnyard; and John Stein, Narellan.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.—The first paper published in North America was the *Boston News Letter*, established in 1704; and the second was published in that city in 1720, about which time a paper was also started in Philadelphia; and there were four others in other parts of the American colonies. When the Revolution began, in 1775, there were only four papers published in the city of Boston, and the whole number in the United States was but thirty-seven, to wit: Seven in Massachusetts; one each in New Hampshire and Georgia; two each in Rhode Island, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina; three in South Carolina; four each in Connecticut and New York, and nine in Pensylvania. In 1810, the whole number in the United States was 359; in 1828 it was 852; in 1840 it had increased to 1631; and in 1850 to 2526. The aggregate number of copies circulated in 1850 was 426,409,978. The whole issue for one year, estimated upon the basis of an ordinary country paper, would cover a surface of one hundred square miles, or constitute a belt of thirty feet wide around the earth, and weigh nearly 70,000,000 pounds. There are now nearly 4000 newspapers in the American States.

SOCIAL PROPRIETY.—In *Fraser's Magazine* this month we read: "The human being who resists the world's judgment in these little matters shows not strength, but weakness. Where principle is involved, it is noble to swing your legs, but not otherwise. But, doubtless, you have remarked that it is a common thing to find great obstinacy in petty concerns in a man who has no real firmness. You will find people who are squeezable and facile in the great affairs of life, and in their larger opinions have not a mind of their own, but adopt the opinion of the last person they heard express one; yet who persistently stick to some little absurd or bad habit which they have often been entreated to leave off, which annoys their friends, and makes them ridiculous. You will find a man whom you might turn round with a straw in his belief on any question, political, moral, or literary, but who, having taken up the ground that once one is three, would go to the stake rather than give in to the world's way of thinking on that point."

THE HEAVIEST AND LARGEST MAN IN ENGLAND.—Mr. James Robinson, the butcher, of Hatfield Heath, well-known in Essex and Herts from his remarkable figure and size, died suddenly on the 4th of February. He was perhaps the largest man in England, weighing thirty-six stone, measuring over seventy inches round the body, and twenty-two inches below the knee. It required the assistance of eight men to move the corpse. He was in his forty-fifth year, and usually enjoyed good health.—*Mark Lane Express.*

THE DUCAL HOUSE OF COBURG.—PRINCE ALBERT.—Another honour enjoyed by Perthes, during his latter years, was the kindness shown him by the ducal house of Coburg. In 1826, on the Duke of Coburg's accession to Gotha, Perthes had written as follows:—"My monarchical principles have gained many new adherents; for all fall suddenly down before the new prince; certainly he, like Saul, is head and shoulders taller than the rest of the people, full of princely dignity, very judicious, and consequently very popular. He knows and is interested in every subject; in short, the whole world is bewitched by him, and men of all parties have suddenly become ducalized." The great wisdom and experience of the Duke, as we have seen, interested Perthes, and his benevolence won him entirely. On his side, the Duke was very partial to Perthes, and always saw him when at Gotha or Reinhardsbrunnen. The forest and its inhabitants, recollections reaching back as far as 1806, as well as the polititical events of the day, formed the subject of their conversations. But Perthes's peculiar delight was in the young princes. In 1839, Perthes writes: "Late in the summer, the ducal household came to Reinhardsbrunnen, and with them the Crown Prince from Dresden, and Prince Albert from Italy. Their father has good reason to be proud of them both. The ardour, frankness, and healthy judgment of the Crown Prince delighted me uncommonly; Prince Albert is, without doubt, a highly gifted and thoroughly cultivated young man; handsome and elegant, courteous and benevolent. His thoughtful, cautious temperament will lessen the difficulties of his future position. We have the Duke of Meiningen, too, and the King of Saxony; and sometimes no fewer than fourteen princes go out hunting together. These meetings between the house of Saxony and the neighbouring princes should take place more frequently. Taken together, they are not without significance in German relations, and these wise, restless Coburgs will tell upon Europe too; they do not, indeed, form any very comprehensive plans, but they know, as few men and princes do, how to seize the passing opportunity, and use the present moment. They have already secured the thrones of England, Belgium, and Portugal for their own house, and they have an eye on those of Spain and France as well." In 1840 we find Perthes writing: "The winter months of this year have been made interesting and exciting by the chapter of history which has been enacted here; for, at the approach of the English wedding, the ducal papa bound the garter round his boy's knee amidst the roar of a hundred and one cannon. The earnestness and gravity with which the Prince has obeyed this early call to take a European position give him dignity and standing in spite of his youth, and increase the charm of his whole aspect. Queen Victoria will find him the right sort of man; and unless some unlucky fatality interpose, he is sure to become the idol of the English nation, silently to influence the English aristocracy, and deeply to affect the destinies of Europe. Perhaps I may live to see the beginning of this career." "As for your Prince Albert," writes a friend to Perthes, in the autumn of 1840, "I have every reason to suppose that you rightly appreciate him and his position in England. Still he can attain to knowledge of things around him, and his relation to them, only after a long residence. The public seem well affected towards him, and in the higher circles he has already some influence; but in order to influence politics he must be older, and more free to act." Another friend writes: "I have not seen the Prince during my stay in London, but I have heard much of him; he seems to be universally beloved, and I have been often most courteously thanked by Englishmen for the noble return which Germany has made to England for the Duke of Cumberland."—*From the Life of Perthes, the great German bookseller.*

A PUNCTUAL DOG.—The following is communicated by a friend in Norfolk:—"Some time ago, my father (possessed a very sensible dog, that he valued highly on account of his superior sagacity. He very much resembled a fox; so much so that, when lying in his kennel, he has frequently been mistaken for one. His habits, however, were not in the least fox-like, for he was a thoroughly honest dog, and never known to steal. Every morning at seven o'clock Tom was unchained, but he never went out till nine, when he started on a round of morning calls. As he visited all the gentlemen's houses for several miles, and as he never stole anything, he was always welcome. He stayed at each house for about half an hour, and took thankfully whatever was given him. He had certain days for visiting certain places; so people always knew when to expect him, as he never failed to go at his right time. Tom was very particular about being in time for dinner, and always came home precisely at one, which was his dinner hour, and he did not go out again till the next day at nine. During the first year we had him, great alarm was felt one morning; for Tom did not return, and his punctual habits made us fear that some accident had happened. Inquiries were made, and we heard that he had been seen at a neighbouring village fair; so we hoped that, as soon as the fair was over, he would come home. The next day passed, and no Tom arrived; but on the third day, at one o'clock, in marched the truant, and went quietly to his kennel, as if nothing had happened. I ought to mention that the fair lasted two days. We concluded that he must have spent the whole time at the fair, though, for what reason he went, no one could guess. The next year, at fair time, he proved our conclusion to be just, by going off again for the two fair days, and returning as before on the third; and persons who attended the fair saw him there in company with some other dogs. He continued to attend the fair as long as he lived, and we never could find out how he knew the day, or where he slept whilst there, as he was invisible the greater part of the time. Having a fresh man one year, he came to my father on fair day in great alarm, saying that Tom was not returned to dinner. 'Oh, no,' said my father; 'you need not expect him home to-day or to morrow, but you may have his dinner ready on Thursday, as usual.' The man did so, and Tom returned in good time to partake of it. As any one may imagine, great was the sorrow when the poor old fellow breathed his last, and could no longer afford a lesson of punctuality to those around him."—A. M. E.

RUSSIAN DISCIPLINE.—Having found a German friend in the head physician of the military hospital at Riga, I accompanied him one morning on his visit thither. On the way he told me how difficult it was to elicit from the men the real seat of their complaints, as every ailing in the upper part of the body, whether in the head, back, or stomach, they call *pain in the heart*; and those in the lower parts of the body *pain in the leg*. Having arrived at the hospital, all the patients that were able to do so arrayed themselves in a row, dumb and stiff as if on military parade. "How do you feel to-day, old man," asked the doctor, of the first. "*My heart pains*," was the expected timid reply. "*Tongue out*," said the doctor, and out it was. Turning to the text, the same question, same reply, and same tongue operation. More than thirty in the row underwent the same medical inquiries and process. I was about leaving, when my friend told me to look round. To my utter astonishment I saw the whole lot still standing in military attitude, with their tongues wide out. We looked on for a while, when the doctor loudly gave the word, "Tongues in," and all the articulating organs vanished in an instant. My risible faculties were so excited by the ludicrous scene, that it was some moments after we were in the open street ere I could, rather reproachingly, ask my friend how he could play such a trick on the poor fellows. "You must not judge," said he, "by exceptions. I merely wanted to show you to what extent the blind spirit of discipline prevails among the Russian troops. Nor are the fellows," added he, "the worse for the joke; on the contrary, they believe that the cure is greatly promoted by keeping the tongue out in the presence of the doctor, the longer the better."—M.

CAPTAIN MAURY A SECESSIONIST.—Finding that my native State, in the exercise of her high prerogative, had withdrawn from the Federal Union and appealed to her sons to rally around her, I would not, I could not, and did not hesitate to obey the call and hasten to her relief. On the 20th April (1861), after formally renouncing all allegiance to the now shattered Federal Government, and turning over to the officer next in command the trust that had by it been confided to my care, I left the Observatory at Washington, once more a free citizen of Virginia. Its associations, the treasures there, which, with your help and that of thousands of other friendly hands, had been collected from the sea, were precious to me, and as I turned my back upon the place a tear furrowed my cheek, for I could not but recollect that such things were.—*Letter from Captain Maury to Admiral Fitzroy.*

CAN A CLERGYMAN MARRY HIMSELF?—This question came recently in due legal form before one of the courts, if we remember right, in Ireland, and was strictly ruled in the negative, the judge deciding not by precedent but by common sense. Had they known it, however, they might have called in a precedent to their aid. The same appeal was once made to the late Bishop Majendie of Bangor, by a young clergyman, a popular preacher, who had become enamoured of a singer, a lady more than twice his own age, and scarcely his equal in position—in a word, such a person that his friends, one and all, declined to tie the wedding knot for him. In his difficulty the clerical Adonis went to the Bishop, and asked him "whether, if all his friends refused, he could marry himself?" "Young man, can you bury yourself?" was the bishop's instant reply, in his deep, sepulchral voice, as he rose hastily and left the apartment.

COLLIERY EXPLOSIONS.—Mr. Kenyon Blackwell, the Commissioner appointed by Government to inquire into colliery explosions, says that, "out of 1099 deaths, seven only were with safety-lamps. No instance has been properly authenticated of explosion from a proper safety-lamp; and in the most dangerous mines of England, where the discharge of fire-damp is greatest, but where locked safety-lamps are exclusively used, explosions are almost unknown."

HINT TO SPORTSMEN.—It is often a subject of remark that the left barrel of a gun bursts so much more frequently than the right, while, as is well known, the right-hand barrel is the most used. This bursting may be prevented by ramming down the charge in the left barrel every time the right is fired, as, when the right is used several times in succession, the wadding in the left is separated from the charge, and a vacuum ensues between them, which, on firing the second barrel, frequently causes an explosion.

IDIOTS USEFULLY AT WORK.—The present workshops are filled, and more pupils are capable of receiving instruction, were there room for their operations. The constantly increasing numbers daily augment the difficulty. The labour in these shops is not insignificant in its results; all the shoes, baskets, cloth-clothes, matting, rugs, and carpentering for the establishment are executed therein. There are other occupations, such as brushmaking, and fancy basket-making, which might be added, and which would afford advantageous employment for the female patients. Out of 314 patients, 149 males, and 64 females, are employed in industrial occupations, to the great benefit of the health, both of body and mind.—*Report of the Asylum for Idiots at Earlswood.*

HAY'S WATERPROOF GLUE.—Its principal ingredient is Trinidad pitch or asphalte, which is mixed with vegetable tar and oil naphtha, or a suitable substitute. The best proportions for the ingredients are, Trinidad pitch, or asphalte, 60 lbs.; vegetable tar, 15 lbs.; oil naphtha, 2 lbs. Instead of the oil naphtha, 4 lbs. of oil of turpentine may be used. When it is required to pack the composition, and send it out for use, and where it may be expected to require remelting and long exposure to heat in the melting pots while being used, an additional ½ lb. of oil naphtha, rough creosite, or oil of turpentine is recommended by the inventor to be added.

"SORRY I SPOKE."—A parrot was generally taken out of the room when the family assembled for prayer, lest he might take it into his head to join irreverently in the responses. One evening, however, his presence was unnoticed, and he was forgotten. For some time he maintained a decorous silence, but at length, instead of "Amen," out he came with "Cheer, boys, cheer."

TWO LANGUAGES.—As the train from England the other day stopped at Dumfries station, a sturdy Nithsdale yeoman entered one of the carriages, and shortly afterwards thus addressed himself to an English lady:—"Thir a verra sauntersome set here about this station." English lady: "Sir?" Yeoman: "I'm sayin' thir a verra taiglesum core hereawa, especially on the Saturday nichts." English lady: "Sir, I really don't know what you are saying." Yeoman: "I am saying the train is very late, mem." English lady: "O yes, sir, indeed, very; indeed it is." Old yeoman (with a chuckle): "Ye see, mem, us Scotch folk taik twa languages, and gif ye dinna understan' the ane, you're sure to understand the ither."

FUNERAL.—The Secretaries of the Bible and Tract Societies respectfully request the attendance of the members of the committees to attend the Funeral of the late AMBROSE FOSS, Esq.; to move from his late residence at ten o'clock, THIS MORNING.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. TIMOTHY FAWCETT, stone mason, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral—the procession to move from his late residence, Balmain, near the Catholic Church, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock precisely. HANSLOW, undertaker, No. 760, George-street South, and South Head Road.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. PATRICK KELLY are invited to attend the funeral of his deceased and only SON, JAMES. To move from his residence, the Rose and Crown Inn, Argyle-street, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. JAMES CURTIS, undertaker, 59, Hunter-street.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]
To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I perceive in your issue of this morning, a manifesto from Joseph Spinks' public-house, calling on parties favourable to a dinner to Mr. Cowper and his colleagues, to meet thereat in the evening. "Joe" Spinks is a well-known individual, and Joe Spinks' public-house is a well-known house, situate at the junction of that particular part of Clarence-street with which respectable people are very slightly acquainted, and the western portion of King-street. It is thus refreshing to see that the "People's Ministry" are getting down from the Victoria Club and such other high places—and even from Kelly's "Esau Inn" to the real haunts of the poor and degraded, namely, Clarence, Lower King and Kent streets—and that, therefore, the great popular pulse in Lower Sydney will be at last felt. I see, too, the advertisement is signed by "Alderman Chapman." I know many worthy and respectable Chapmans in this city, Mr. Editor; but I know nobody with the Christian name of "Alderman." Perhaps it may be, however, that my worthy friend, Mr. Michael Chapman is here meant—the patriotic gentleman who usually cries at the close of any cosy or festive gathering, "Dang it! politics and principle in these here things is humbug; stick to the Gov'ment; they're the people to do something for a man and his family." Michael, I fear—like one or two "Jerrys" I know—getting tired of the tools of trade, is beginning to get sick of distrusting Mr. Cowper, and see the only chance for some little time to come of putting the "J.P." after their names, is to do the active and the buttery in Cowperism.

I, for one, have no objection to a meeting at Spinks's public-house, decreeing a dinner to Mr. Cowper and his colleagues, when and where, and upon whatever grounds that important meeting may think fit. I know that, though Mr. Benjamin James has departed, the spirit of that worthy is still alive. The band of Government functionaries in expectancy is as busy as ever; and the light from high places shines upon them encouragingly. But what I wish to know is, What Mr. Cowper and his colleagues have in any way done, since the prorogation of Parliament, to warrant a demonstration even from Joe Spinks' public-house, such as the projected dinner, close upon the calling together of the Assembly. Perhaps this thing is done under certain directions, well-known by municipal supporters as a "forcemeat ball" for the people's representatives.

Perhaps, at all events, the moral is this: I heard an elderly man address his son, a young man about three-and-twenty, who had violently exclaimed, under the portico of the General Post Office, "I'd never support such men and things as go on in Sydney now,"—"My boy, Johnny Sutherland,—who is as honest a man as ever you can or will be, whom I worked as a carpenter with, who isn't politician or anything of that sort—stuck by the Government—THIS GOVERNMENT, mind you—and was mayor, member of parliament, and almost everything in a day." Fathers who love their boys, and have their heads screwed on the right way, and don't listen to political nonsense, MUST stick to THIS Gov'ment."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
VENO.

6th May.

PILOT BOARD.—To the Editor of the HERALD.—SIR.—There has been much said of late in reference to the pilot schooner Sea Witch, as being unfit, and not adapted for the purpose required, she not drawing a sufficiency of water, and also being too flat in the bottom, and will not hold on a wind.

I would suggest if the Government contemplate the purchase of one or more vessels for this service, to buy a vessel cheap, adapted for a light-ship, as it is impossible to purchase a vessel here adapted for a pilot vessel, and convert the Bramble, now moored at the Sow and Pigs, into a pilot boat; the spars and rigging of the one would answer for the other.

It is universally known and acknowledged the Bramble to be a fast sailer, drawing a deal of water, and could keep off a lee shore in any weather. She is sound and in good order, and, with a little expense, would be better adapted for the service than any importation from America. I may also add that she went under a thorough repair a short time since.

Trusting you will oblige by inserting my suggestion, and excuse my taking up so much of your valuable space, I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN BARNETT, shipwright, superintendent of Government boat establishment.

No. 62-28. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 6th May, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS — CONSTRUCTION and ERECTION of WATER RESERVOIR.—Sealed TENDERS will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 9th day of June, at 12 o'clock noon, for the construction and erection of an iron reservoir, on the sand hill adjacent to the Military Barracks, at Paddington, for the distribution of water to the higher portions of the city of Sydney and the suburbs.

Plans and specifications may be seen and full particulars obtained at the office of the City Engineer.

The Municipal Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

No. 62-29. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 6th May, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received at this office until 3 o'clock on MONDAY, the 12th instant, for forming Point-street North, and forming and ballasting Way's-terrace, Pyrmont, in accordance with the specifications of the City Surveyor.
CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

TENDERS WANTED, for Plumber's Work. Labour only. Apply at St. John's College.

TENDERS WANTED, for Slating. Labour only. Apply at St. John's College.

ATHELSTANE RANGE TRAMWAY, ROCKHAMPTON.—Sealed TENDERS, addressed to the Public Works Committee, Rockhampton, will be received till THURSDAY, the 15th May, 1862, for the whole, or any of the various sections of a Tramway, from the intersection of Bolsover and Fitzroy streets, in the town of Rockhampton, to the Athelstane Range, about 70 chains in length. Printed forms of tender may be had, and plans and specifications seen at the Exchange, Sydney. SMITH and BURNET, civil engineers, architects, surveyors, Rockhampton. April 9th.

MUNICIPALITY OF BALMAIN.—To ROAD CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are invited for the Formation, Ballasting, &c., of Cameron and Rountree streets, from Mort-street to Ballast Point Road. Particulars may be obtained on application to JAMES M'DONALD, surveyor, Council Chambers, Darling-street, where tenders are to be delivered, under cover, on or before MONDAY, the 19th current. The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

TO BUILDERS and others.—TENDERS are invited for the erection and completion, either wholly or in part, of a villa residence on the Bayswater Estate, Double Bay. Plans and specifications of which may be now seen at the office of Mr. HAROLD BREES, architect, Commercial Chambers, New Pitt-street. The tenders to be delivered at the office of the architect, on or before the 19th instant. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received until MONDAY EVENING, the 12th instant, by Mr. O'ROURKE, Halfway House, Botany, for the removal of a weatherboard cottage, about 30 feet x 16 feet. Further particulars may be obtained on application to the above.

TO BUILDERS.—The time for receiving TENDERS for the three Houses in College-street has been extended until SATURDAY, the 10th instant. 149, Castlereagh-street.

SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, EFFECTS, &c.—JOHN G. COHEN begs to remind his friends and the public generally, that he undertakes to conduct out-door Sales of *furniture*, private effects, works of art, plate, &c., in all cases where the property is not intended for removal.

To gentlemen and others leaving the colony, J. G. C. respectfully solicits the favour of early instructions, assuring those that may entrust their interest to his care, the utmost zeal will be adopted to realise the best return for his clients.

Bank Auction Rooms, 336, George-street.
Sydney, May 1, 1862.

NOTICE.—To MERCHANTS, IMPORTERS, and others.
JOHN G. COHEN begs respectfully to remind his numerous friends that he undertakes to sell
GENERAL CARGOES, COLONIAL PRODUCE, AND ORDINARY MERCHANDISE,
both by public sale and private contract, and at the same time to remark, that the advantages his medium offers are not to be surpassed in the colony.

To provide still further for the various interests confided to his care, the Auction Rooms have been further enlarged, and will shortly be completed; thus affording increased accommodation and space for the varied description of goods imported with this market.

The Sale Room, erected at a vast expense, in anticipation of the growing wants of a great and increasing community, is, from its general structure and internal arrangements, combined with the general convenience it affords in all respects, acknowledged to be the most complete and unique in the colony. In the rear are STORE ROOMS, capacious and secure, capable of receiving more than 3000 tons of merchandise; it is needless to add, that their central position leaves nothing to be desired.

JOHN G. COHEN, in soliciting a continuance of the support with which he has been favoured for more than twenty-one years, begs to assure his various patrons that he will continue to devote the same zeal and interest that has hitherto distinguished his career as AUCTIONEER and GENERAL AGENT, and to maintain that large share of confidence he has earned from a discriminating and discerning public.

Bank Auction Rooms, Sydney, May 1.

TO GENTLEMEN leaving the Colony and Parties wishing to DISPOSE of their HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS.—The undersigned, having been for many years practically acquainted with AUCTIONEERING in all its branches, undertake sales of household furniture, plate, glassware, books, carriages, horses, &c., and advance (when required) the probable amount the same will realise, without any extra charge for so doing, thus enabling gentlemen to occupy their houses until the day of their departure, the auctioneers placing any surplus in the hands of their agents.

Having been favoured with many important sales from influential gentlemen, we have received many flattering testimonials from them expressing their entire satisfaction at sales thus effected; and from the very liberal support which we have undoubtedly received, we trust that the public have appreciated our endeavours to obtain the best prices possible for goods entrusted to us for sale.

Inventories taken and catalogues prepared without charge.

Sales effected privately, when parties object to the publicity of an auction sale.

Cash advanced on every description of merchandise.

WALTER BRADLEY and CO., the old Bank of Australasia, 239, George-street.

PRODUCE STORES.—Messrs. DURHAM and IRWIN are prepared to receive wool, sheepskins, tallow, hides, &c., for sale by auction or privately, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay.

Liberal advances made on wool, sheepskins, tallow, and hides consigned to them for sale or shipment.

Circular Quay, 1st October.

STOCK and Station Agents.—PITT and SULLIVAN, at the request of a large number of supporters, have commenced business as Stock and Station Agents in connection with their usual business. All communications addressed to their office, next door to the Commercial Bank, George-street, will be attended to.

WELLINGTON and MONTEFIORES.—Notice.—In consequence of an alteration in his business, the undersigned requests all persons indebted to him to settle their accounts without delay, or the same will be sued for in the ensuing District Court. All credit accounts for the future are respectfully declined, but the same large and varied stock will be submitted to the public for cash. All communications addressed Ranken-street, Forbes; or Montefiores, Wellington, will receive immediate attention.

Mr. ROTHWELL'S receipts for all moneys paid in at Montefiores will be considered valid.

HENRY J. LAMBERT, Wellington,
April 14.

MARTELL and CO.—CAUTION.—We deem it right to call the special attention of the trade to the continued IMPORTATION, in large quantities, of SPURIOUS BRANDY into the Australian colonies, in bottles having the name of our firm and our trade mark on the lables, corks, capsules, and cases, in imitation of the brandy bottled by us.

With a view to prevent our reputation suffering from this fraudulent practice, and also to protect the interests of importers of our brandy in cases, we have deemed it advisable to give to Messrs. Klingender and Co., solicitors, in Melbourne, full powers to prosecute any person offering for sale any such counterfeit brandy.

P. D. MARTELL and CO.
E. MARTELL.

Cognac, November 26, 1861.

AGISTMENT.—Horses and horned Cattle taken in for Agistment, at Clydesdale, on the South Creek, Blacktown Road, few miles from the Blacktown Station and Windsor; fences well attended to, but no responsibility. Terms, 1s. 6d. per week for horses; and 6d. per week for horned cattle. Apply to Mr. F. JOUBERT, 269, George-street, Sydney; or to Mr. C. BONNEVAL, on the premises.

BAGSTER'S POLYGLOT BIBLES AND CHURCH SERVICES.
Miniature Quarto Bible, with numerous philological and explanatory notes. Chronological Tables and Maps, morocco
Facsimile, large edition, References and Maps, 8vo, morocco, with Common Prayer, in velvet, rims, clasps, and morocco case
Church Services with references on the plan of the Polyglot Bible, with N. V. Psalms, 8vo, morocco
Common Prayers in large and small print, various sizes, bound morocco plain, extra with rims and clasps, and in cases.

W. R. PIDDINGTON, importer of books and stationery, George-street.

NOVELLO'S EDITIONS OF ORATORIOS, bound, scarlet cloth
Handel's Messiah, Saul, Joshua, Jephtha, Samson
Deborah, Solomon, Judas Maccabeus, Haydn's Creation
Mendelssohn Bartholdy's Elijah.
W. R. PIDDINGTON, importer.

PIANOFORTES, by Broadwood, Collard, Aucher, D'Almaine, Kirkman, and Frood, for SALE or HIRE.
HARMONIUMS, by Evans and Alexandre, from 1 to 22 stops, in every variety.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES on application.
MILITARY INSTRUMENTS, the best manufactured.
NEW MUSIC and Popular Works.
THE LILY OF KILLARNEY, a new Opera, by Benedict. The songs, duets, and pianoforte arrangements.
MUSIC FOR THE MILLION.—A quantity of illustrated and other MUSIC, set aside from the general stock, at ONE-THIRD the published price.
INSTRUMENTS of all descriptions repaired, by skilful workmen, at moderate charges.
MOSS, Hunter-street.

SYDNEY MUSIC HALL.—During the extensive alterations of the above premises, the entire stock of Pianofortes, Harmoniums, and all descriptions of Musical Instruments, by all the eminent makers, will be sold far below the London prices.

SYDNEY MUSIC HALL.—The large and varied stock of NEW and POPULAR MUSIC, including a great variety of standard music just received ex Rifleman, will be sold at Twenty-five per cent. below the English published price.

SYDNEY MUSIC HALL.—3000 Pieces, consisting of Songs, Duets, Pianoforte Pieces, Illustrated Dance Music, &c., at half-price, during the ALTERATIONS ONLY.
J. H. ANDERSON, 360, George-street, next to Threlkeld's Auction Rooms.

W. H. PALING begs to solicit the attention of his friends and the public to his large and choice assortment of Pianofortes, by Erard, Broadwood and Sons, Collard and Collard, Aucher, Murphy, and other makers, made to order for this climate, with all their recent improvements.

Alexandre's and Debain's Harmoniums, in every size and variety, from the cheapest model upwards.

A large stock of Popular Music, Italian Violins, Roman Strings, &c., wholesale and retail.

W. H. PALING, agent for Erard, 83, Wynyard-square, Sydney.

PIANOFORTES, by Broadwood, Collard and Collard, Cadby. W. J. JOHNSON and CO., 233, Pitt-st.

PIANOFORTES repaired, tuned, removed, and LENT on hire. W. J. JOHNSON and CO., 233, Pitt-st.

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JAMES W. WAUGH, 286, George-street.

VERY ATTRACTIVE EXPOSITION of EVENING DRESSES at DENISON HOUSE, George-street.

FRANCIS GILES and COMPANY, having completed the ALTERATIONS in their NEW EVENING DRESS DEPARTMENT, have much pleasure in announcing that they will open it THIS DAY with a very ATTRACTIVE display of NOVELTIES.

All DAY-LIGHT being EXCLUDED from this ROOM, it will be always BRILLIANTLY LIGHTED with GAS; thus affording to LADIES at any hour during the DAY the advantage of selecting to their perfect SATISFACTION, those MATERIALS and COLOURS best adapted for evening attire.

Denison House, 376, and 378, George-street.

SILKS.—THREE THOUSAND POUNDS' WORTH OF SILKS.
5000 yards black glace silks, 2s 6d, worth 3s 9d
2700 yards black glace, wide width, 2s 11d, worth 4s 6d
3000 yards French glace, widest width, 3s 6d, worth 5s
2500 yards black glace, widest and best, 4s 6d, worth 6s 6d
6050 yards checked glace, widest width, 1s 11d, worth 4s 6d
265 tweed robes, very cheap, 8s 6d, worth 12s 6d
147 pieces French merinoes, 2s 6d, worth 3s 6d
259 print dresses, good, 2s 11d, worth 4s 6d
150 pieces wool plaids, 7½d, worth 1s
160 pieces glazed linings, 2½d, worth 4d.
T. WETHERILL, Lincolnshire House, 307, George-st.

H. FUSEDALE, Tailor, and professed Trousers Maker, from London, 257, Pitt-street.

H. FUSEDALE has reduced his black trousers to 28s., made to measure, good quality.

H. FUSEDALE has some splendid TWEEDS for winter trousers, for 21s., warranted shrunk.

H. FUSEDALE is prepared to make splendid BLACK SUITS at £4 10s.

H. FUSEDALE guarantees first-rate fit and workmanship of all articles made at his establishment.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!—B. MOUNTCASTLE has just landed, ex John Banks, his usual monthly supply of "White's Zephyr" hats, so much admired for their lightness, firmness, and beauty of style. Also, a few cases of crested Richmonds, Sydneys, deer stalkers, oxonians, &c., &c.

The trade supplied with merino and tweed oxonians, Richmonds, royal windsors, deer stalkers, &c., on the shortest notice.

B. MOUNTCASTLE, real hat manufacturer and importer, 319, George-street, and 64, Market-street.

CHOICE BLACK TEAS.—SMITH, PEATE, and CO beg to inform their customers, and the public generally, that they have just received, ex Algernon, their first direct shipment of choice Teas, selected by their agents in China expressly for them, and of the best and purest description procurable. As a further guarantee of their genuine quality, each package bears the brand of their firm thus—S. P. & CO. in triangle, and they feel assured they will be found superior to any teas hitherto imported. SMITH, PEATE, and CO., 258 and 260, George-street.

BRITISH PLATE GLASS WAREHOUSE, 255, George-street.—On Sale, plate glass, 138 x 91 downwards; patent plate, embossed and coloured glass, white lead, genuine; patent dryers, oak varnish, gold size, and French polish, gold leaf, vermillion and Persian red, putty in bladders and bulk, Dutch pink, oils, boiled, raw, and turpentine. Paperhangings and sheet lead to arrive. THOMAS EDENS.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.—Shares in this company can be obtained of Mr. MULLINS, share broker, New Pitt-street.

FIREWORKS—a splendid assortment, at the noted House—C. and J. ABRAHAMS, King-street.

CHINESE CRACKERS in any quantities, at C. and J. ABRAHAMS', 77 and 79, King-street.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—Remember the 24th May, and buy your Fireworks at C. and J. ABRAHAMS', King-street.

DUNDEE GOODS.—The following goods are made to order, and on SALE by the undersigned:
Bags—Copper ore, strong hemp, heavy, 750 in each bale; biscuit and bran, flax tow, 500 in each bale
Woolpacks, hemp, 10½ and 10¼ lbs., 50 packs in each bale
Twine, flax, 3-ply seaming, 22 bundles, 5 cwt. each bale
Hessians, 72 inches wide, 20 porters, 10 pieces each bale.
ANDERSON, BROTHERS, and CO.

NOW LANDING, ex Cairngorm and Rifleman, and on SALE, at the Stores of the Undersigned—
Fine candle cotton, saddlery, valises
Cocoa door mats, saloon pistols
Cutlery, fancy pocket and table
Seaming twine, brushware, shot
And a general open stock of ironmongery.
J. T. ARMITAGE and CO., 31, Market-street.

EX CAIRNGORM, and on SALE, by the Undersigned Lemon Hart's rum, 10 and 30 o.p.
J. T. ARMITAGE and CO., 31, Market-street.

AMERICAN GOODS, landing and on SALE, at the Stores of the Undersigned—
Ame's and Day's long-handle shovels
Ame's and Day's D ditto
Axe-handles, A1, full size
Simmons' Ohio axes, handled
H. Collins' ditto ditto ditto
Collins' original Yankee axes, handled
Hunter's hatchets, clawed hatchets
Simmons' and Collins' boys' axes, handled
Collins' curved and hammer-head picks
Common clothes pegs, wash boards
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200 extra points for ploughs.
J. T. ARMITAGE and CO., 31, Market-street.

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ADELAIDE FLOUR.—White's Valley, Silk-dressed Goldsacker. DURHAM and IRWIN, Circular Quay.

ADELAIDE FLOUR FOR SALE.
100 tons Hart's superfine
100 tons Bowman's silk-dressed
100 tons Hart's seconds.
Also, parcels of other first-class brands, always on SALE.
HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

LUCERNE SEED, new French, for SALE, ex Cairngorm. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street, opposite the Savings' Bank.

OATEN HAY.—Prime Adelaide, in small trusses, for SALE. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 11, Barrack-street.

POTATOES, POTATOES.—Ex Kate, 50 tons Prime New Zealand, on SALE at Patent Slip Wharf. Apply to Mr. JAMES DUFFIN; or to WEBB and BOOTH, Sussex-street.

A BARGAIN.—A good MANGLE to be SOLD cheap. Enquire three doors from the Lyceum Theatre.

SHIP'S LONG BOAT for SALE. Patent Slip Wharf, Sussex-street.

KAURIE PINE and Log Timber CUT to any size. At CUTHBERT'S Ship Yard.

KEROSENE OIL. Colza Oil, best refined, 6s. 6d. per gallon. COLE, oil and colourman, 94, William-street.

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IRON TANKS for SALE, each 400 gallons. E. CURTISS, 344, George-street.

GROUND near Sydney, can be CLEARED. Particulars, address L. B., HERALD Office.

A FIRST-RATE saddle and harness HORSE on SALE, at W. PRITCHARD'S, Market Wharf.

A SPLENDID heavy draught HORSE on SALE, at W. PRITCHARD'S, Market Wharf.

HAY.—Prime Adelaide Hay, now landing at the Market Wharf. W. WRIGHT.

POTATOES.—Prime Warrnambool Potatoes, now landing at Pacific Wharf. WM. WRIGHT.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, a valuable freehold FARM, of about 112 acres, with house, and all necessary outbuildings, garden, and paddocks, well fenced, within about six miles of Campbelltown. WILLIAM BLAXLAND, land and estate agent, Pitt-street.

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HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.—Safe and certain.—All who have ever tried these remedies have always resorted to them again in subsequent illnesses. No medicines cleanse, purify, and improve every function, both internally and externally, so completely as Holloway's medicines. Sold by SARPY and MUSGROVE, 93, King-street, Sydney.

APARTMENTS, with Board, for gentleman, at 8, O'Connell-street.

A COTTAGE, No 2, Elizabeth-street, Paddington, to be LET for the next eight months, on moderate terms. Apply to Mr. FAUCETT, 114, Elizabeth-street North.

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BUSINESS PREMISES, consisting of offices, stores, stabling, and large yard, within three minutes' walk of the Custom-house or Exchange. W. P. WOOLCOTT, house and land agent, Exchange Corner.

BALMAIN.—To be LET, or for SALE, the well-known family residence, GLENTWORTH HOUSE, with stable, coach-house, and paddock, replete with every convenience, now undergoing a thorough repair. Particulars of E. RAMSAY, house agent, Balmain; or B. DARLEY, Patent Slip Wharf, Sydney.

BALMAIN.—TO LET, a verandah COTTAGE of five rooms and kitchen, rent cheap. Apply to Mr. THORNTON, near Congregational church, Balmain. A fine view of the harbour.

BALMAIN.—The principal part of a HOUSE, furnished, to be LET. It is pleasantly situated near the water. Single gentleman or a family would be treated with. Address Mr. COHEN, Bank Auction Rooms, George-street.

BRISBANE, QUEENSLAND.—First-class BUSINESS PREMISES to LET, with Dwelling House attached, suitable for any business, or would make a first-rate Cafe or Hotel. For particulars apply to MOREY and PRICE, warehousemen, Pitt-street, Sydney.

HOTEL TO LET, elegantly fitted; 18 splendid rooms. Apply to Mr. DELOHERY, Park-street.

HOUSE and SHOP to LET, in Bridge-street, next Exchange Corner (late Bengal Arms), with cellarage, stable, yard, &c.
Apply to RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., 3, Wynyard-street.

NORTH SHORE.—TO LET, or for SALE, a seven-roomed COTTAGE, with 2½ acres of orchard. Apply Mr. M'INNES, North Shore, or Mr. HAWKINS, Burwood.

OFFICES TO LET, superior accommodation. Apply to the Housekeeper, 277, George-street, opposite Bridge-street.

OFFICES to LET. Apply to H. ALLEN, 359, George-street, near King-street.

PUBLIC HOUSE to LET; rent, 30s. per week. No bonus. 96, Woolloomooloo-street.

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE, for one gentleman, £1 5s. per week. 6, Upper Fort-street.

ROSLYN-TERRACE, Macleay-street.—One of these very excellent Family Houses to LET. For particulars apply to Mr. HILLY, architect, Pitt-street.

SUPERIOR BOARD and RESIDENCE for Gentlemen; overlooking the harbour. Apply 9, Stanley-st.

TO LET, convenient HOUSE, six apartments; back entrance; water on. 379, Elizabeth-street South.

TO LET, No. 63, Botany-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, a small SHOP in George-street. E. CURTISS, 344, George-street.

TO LET, a HOUSE and a Draper's SHOP, doing a good trade. No. 99, Gloucester-street.

TO LET, the BADEN BADEN BOARDING-HOUSE, Manly Beach. Apply to Mr. ALBEMARLE LAYARD, Jamison-street.

TO LET, a HOUSE, in St. John's-terrace, Darlinghurst, opposite St. John's Church. For particulars apply to Mr. SMITH, chemist, 154, William-street.

TO LET, those large premises, known as the BALMAIN TANNERY, with extensive wharf frontage. Apply to P. N. RUSSELL, wharf, Sussex-street.

TO LET, comfortable COTTAGE, Neutral Bay, deep water frontage. Apply F. H. GRUNDY, 79, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, Family RESIDENCE, with coach-house and stabling, situated in Cumberland-street North. Apply to M. ALEXANDER, iron store, Margaret-street.

TO LET, a large three-floor STORE, in Wynyard-lane, just off the street. Apply to M. ALEXANDER, iron store, Margaret-street.

TO LET, a six-stalled STABLE, Coach-house, Dray-sheds, and large Yard, opposite Elliott's Coal Wharf, Duke-street, Woolloomooloo. Apply F. H. GRUNDY, 79, Elizabeth-street, or 7, Harnett-street.

TO LET, HOUSES of four rooms, yard, and water laid on, Duke-street, corner of Harnett-street, Woolloomooloo. Apply F. H. GRUNDY, 79, Elizabeth-street, or 7, Harnett-street.

TO LET, a HOUSE of nine rooms, yard, &c., in excellent repair, Harnett-street, Woolloomooloo. Apply F. H. GRUNDY, 79, Elizabeth-street, or 7, Harnett-street.

TO LET, a COTTAGE, with a verandah, situate at St. Germains, Glebe, containing six rooms, and outbuildings. Apply to ANDERSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Queen's-place.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a Family RESIDENCE, in Wynyard-terrace; rent low. Also the STORE lately in the occupation of J. A. Buttrey and Co., merchants, Wynyard-lane. Apply to M. ALEXANDER, iron store, Margaret-street.

TO LET, STOCKTON HOUSE, 17, Prince-street, containing eight rooms, kitchen, cellar, two-stall stable, coach-house, and servants' room. Apply at the Fortune of War, George-street, between the hours of 9 and 10 and 1 and 3.

TO BE LET, in Stanley-street, near the Park (No. 19), the late residence of the Rev. W. Cuthbertson; delightfully situated; commanding a fine view of the Domain and harbour; water laid on to each floor; shower-bath fitted in, and in thorough repair. For the key, apply T. PIERCE, HERALD Agent, Stanley-street.

TO BE LET, PEMBERTON HOUSE and GROUNDS, beautifully situated on the banks of the Parramatta River, opposite the Queen's Wharf. The house consists of twelve rooms, besides offices and servants' apartments, together with fifty acres of land, comprising extensive orangeries and fruit trees of various kinds. Apply to Mr. R. P. ABBOTT, solicitor, King-street.

TO LET, a fine VILLA RESIDENCE, standing upon half an acre of land, with garden in front within two minutes' walk of the Ashfield Railway Station, now occupied by A. Garron, Esq., who is leaving at the end of present month; the house contains eight rooms, there is a wash-house, store, stabling, and abundance of water, there being a tank capable of containing 20,000 gallons of water. Further particulars can be obtained of Mr. GEORGE MOSS, 95, York-street, or Mr. H. DRAKE, Ashfield.

TO LET, at moderate rent, the most comfortable COTTAGES in Sydney.

The above are situated in a healthy neighbourhood, and are unequalled for cleanliness and thorough drainage. The yards are cleaned out weekly, a copious supply of water to each house, and all taxes paid.

Respectable families will find these cottages most desirable places of residence.

The rent 10s., 11s., 12s., 15s., 17s. per week.

The reason the above cottages are constantly advertised is, that out of so many there are generally a few to let, which I make a point of having in perfect readiness to occupy.

H. R. WHITTELL, old established Fuel Shed, Bathurst-street.

TO LET, COLLINGWOOD STEAM FLOUR MILL, Liverpool, in full and first-rate working condition, at a moderate rental, for a term of 3, 4, or 5 years. This mill has the great advantage of the railway running to its door, and a locomotive to and fro twice daily. There are two pairs of four-feet French burr stones, and every convenience, in splendid condition, for carrying on a first-class trade. There is detached a large iron chaff-house, with chaff-machine driven by steam-power.

Also, for SALE, in connection with the mill or separately, the remainder of the LEASE and GOODWILL of the Liverpool Farm Produce Store and Bakery Establishment, with horses, carts, harness, and every requisite for conducting the business. The quantity of flour baked weekly is 24 tons.

Apply to W. H. LANE, Liverpool.

VACANCIES for Gentlemen at Mrs. CAREW'S, 2, O'Connell-street, next to the Australian Club.

Stock-in-Trade of a Draper and Tailor.
Household Furniture, &c.

ANDREW ALLAN has received instructions to sell by auction, on the Premises of Mr. Goulden, Brickfield Hill, on THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock,
The stock-in-trade, comprising
Drapery, slops
Shop counter, fittings
Household furniture
And sundries.
Particulars in to-morrow's paper.
Terms, cash.

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CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Two lines .. .. .. One shilling.
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Six lines .. .. .. Three shillings.
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And 3d. (three pence) per line for every additional line for each insertion.
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Births, Deaths, and Marriages 5s. each insertion.
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